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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Saudis Use Summit As Grand Re-Entry To Diplomatic Stage

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

Saudi Arabia — Beneath solemn ritual and rhetoric, the significance of the third summit lay in the emerging national role played by Saudi Arabia, despite its oil and power, has been diffident in asserting itself diplomatically. In the country, both internally and internationally, it had been two years ago by an upsurge of religious fanatics in Mecca that the Moslem holy place that Arabia is supposed to safe-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Islamic radicalism, symbolized by the Iranian revolution, has made considerable popularity in the Islamic world. The Islamic summit — the first international conference ever convened in Saudi Arabia — signals a new offensive by the Saudis. By the end of the meeting, the Saudis had ended the early hours of the summit, Saudi Arabia showed a secretariness of nerve and readiness to take the leadership of a Moslem movement.

### Conservative Islam

Main goal of Saudi Arabia's political goal is to promote conservative Islam as an alternative to recent Third World movements that it is quietly challenging. In the Saudi nonaligned movement is increasingly under Communist influence, and Arab nationalism — whether Egypt's Nasserist experiment or even the repressive Ba'ath Party — is discredited.

### Development Fund

A \$3-billion Islamic development fund, created at the summit, will go in part to drought-stricken countries in the sub-Saharan Sahel region to shore up Moslem countries potentially threatened by Libya's Col. Moammar Qadhafi. Syria, Algeria and Iraq — despite their Islamic orientation — attended the summit because of their leaders' need to reinforce their Moslem image domestically and keep their ties with Saudi Arabia.

### Islamic Movement

This deference to Saudi Arabia's view of Islam helps maintain the domestic legitimacy of the Saudi royal family and improve Saudi Arabia's status among its neighbors. To balance the conservative thrust of many of its policies, the Islamic conference has taken over several tenets of Arab nationalism and of the nonaligned movement that it is trying to supplant.

### Roller Coaster Image

The government considers the rollercoaster image a useful one because it takes into account this recent spate of bombings and killings without obscuring the idea that progress is being made in suppressing extremists in the British province.

### Fortress Architecture

The newer homes have a sturdy, fortress architecture, with windows that are little more than slits and garden walls built to withstand the blast of a booby-trapped car. The sides of public-housing projects are defaced with large graffiti demanding political status for IRA prisoners and warning passers-by: "You are now entering Provisional."

### Shops Lock Closed

Shops lock closed because iron grills all but shut out the interior lights. Pub entrances are enveloped by thick wire cages where guards inspect patrons before they are allowed to enter.

### Journalists Requested

Journalists are requested to quote briefing officers by name, a colonel explained, to help to create the impression that the military's role is receding.



Ronald Reagan takes questions at his first presidential news conference, in Washington 10 days after his inauguration.

## Party Picks Deputy To Succeed Suarez

By James Markham

MADRID — Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo was designated Friday by Spain's badly divided governing party as the successor to Adolfo Suarez, who announced his resignation as premier.

At a meeting that concluded just before dawn, the executive committee of the Union of the Democratic Center assented to Mr. Suarez's nomination of Mr. Calvo Sotelo, a 54-year-old former industrialist who is in charge of economic affairs in the outgoing cabinet.

A number of right-wing executive committee members, whose attacks on Mr. Suarez importantly influenced his decision to resign, walked out of the meeting before the vote was taken, protesting the swiftness of the decision.

The resignation of Mr. Suarez, who had been premier for four and a half years, appeared to open a new and unpredictable phase in Spain's experiment in democracy, and politicians were almost unanimous Friday in expecting early parliamentary elections. The next regular elections are scheduled for 1983.

"The party that supports the government — and I say this with all respect — is in crisis and without any capacity to offer a stable situation," observed Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Socialists, the second-ranking party.

Mr. Suarez named him minister of public works in his first government. In 1977, Mr. Calvo Sotelo left the post to organize the brand-new Union of the Democratic

Center, an unsettled amalgam of reformists and right-wingers close to the Roman Catholic Church, controls 165 seats in the 350-member lower house to the Socialist Party's 119.

Mr. Suarez had steadfastly refused alliances to his left or right, but, in tacking between the two and making short-lived pacts in parliament, he at times displayed a certain ambiguity, which his foes labeled opportunism.

The outgoing premier, too, has always been an outsider to Spain's moneyed establishment, while the cultivated Mr. Calvo Sotelo comes from one of its founding families. As such, he is thought to be less inhibited about seeking the support of the rightist Democratic Coalition and, possibly, Basque and Catalan regional groupings.

### Public Works Minister

First in his class in engineering school, Mr. Calvo Sotelo spent 25 years in business and banking and was president of Spain's national railroad. On good terms with King Juan Carlos, he became commerce minister in the first government formed by Carlos Anas Navarro after Franco's death in 1975.

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## Reagan Attacks Kremlin

### He Says Soviet Leaders Are Willing to 'Lie, Cheat'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, at his first formal news conference, denounced Soviet leaders for reserving "the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat." His statement came amid disclosure that a tough U.S. message was sent to Moscow warning of dire consequences for East-West relations if Soviet troops invade Poland.

State Department officials said Thursday that Secretary of State Alexander Haig had sent a personal message to Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in the past few days asserting that any Soviet move into Poland could have long-lasting impact on East-West and Soviet-U.S. relations.

He also repeated Washington's unhappiness with recent Soviet press statements that claimed the United States was using the issue of the hostages, now freed, as a pretext for planning an invasion of Iran, officials said.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin arrived at the State Department late Thursday afternoon with what was believed to be the

Soviet response to Mr. Haig's message to Mr. Gromyko.

His limousine drove, as it had in the past, into the State Department garage but was ordered to drive instead to the regular diplomatic entrance.

In the Carter administration, Mr. Dobrynin was allowed to enter the department by the garage to avoid reporters, a privilege not given other envoys.

Wednesday, Mr. Haig, in a news conference, has accused the Soviet Union of supporting and fostering "international terrorism." Mr. Haig's public comments, his message to Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Reagan's denunciation of Soviet motives Thursday amounted to an unprecedented verbal assault on the Soviet Union by any new administration.

### Possibility of Detente

Asked about the possibility of detente with Moscow, Mr. Reagan said, "So far, detente's been a one-way street the Soviet Union has used to pursue its own aims."

He said: "I know of no leader of the Soviet Union, since the revolution and including the present leadership, that has not more than once repeated in the various Communist congresses they hold, their determination that their goal must be the promotion of world revolution and a one-world Socialist or Communist state, whichever word you want to use."

He continued: "Now, as long as they do that and as long as they, at the same time, have openly and publicly declared that the only morality they recognize is what will further their cause, meaning they reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat in order to obtain that, and that is moral, not immoral, I think when you do business with them — even at a detente — you keep that in mind."

What Mr. Reagan said was consistent with the view of many conservatives who have opposed dealing with the Soviet Union. But the description of Soviet leaders seeking a "one-world" Communist state was historically debatable.

That was the view of Leon Trotsky, one of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



ROYAL WELCOME HOME — A blizzard of confetti descends on 22 of the 52 freed American hostages on their way down Broadway on Friday. Hundreds of thousands cheered the former captives, each in a separate car, followed by families in limousines. (Related articles, page 3.)

## Tentative Agreement Reported On Polish Workweek

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Union and government leaders were reported Friday to have reached a tentative accord on the issue of work-free Saturdays in talks on Poland's sharpening labor conflict.

During a recess in the negotiations, a representative of the unregistered farmers' union, who was permitted to talk to the delegates, said a "sort of agreement" was achieved on a shorter workweek. He did not give details.

However, he quoted negotiators for the independent union federation Solidarity as saying that one point of the agenda — censorship and union access to the mass media — had been left for subsequent discussion.

Another controversial topic, the registration of the unions' union, known as Rural Solidarity, was apparently to be considered when the talks resumed late Friday. No reporters were permitted inside the building.

Lech Walesa, the chairman of Solidarity, arrived with seven other union representatives for the meeting with Premier Jozef Pankowski and other government officials.

Mr. Walesa refused to talk with reporters, but his deputy, Andrzej Gwiazda, said, "We want the talks to be as brief as possible — we know what we're talking about."

### Radio Commentary

As the talks continued, a commentator on Warsaw radio accused some elements in Solidarity of promoting anarchy and demagoguery. The commentator said attempts by union activists to bring local government and party officials to account was creating a double authority in some areas of the country.

The evening television news reported extensively on strikes in two major centers and announced that workers in other parts of the country had declared strike alerts, including printers in Warsaw demanding a 35-hour week and workers at the large Ursus tractor plant.

Workers in Rzeszow, responding to an appeal from Solidarity's national leadership to abandon local strikes, called off walkouts in support of the registration of Rural Solidarity. But the appeal went unheeded in Jelenia Gora and Bialsko-Biala, where there were general strikes Friday.

A commentator again referred to fears of spreading anarchy and said Poland was on the verge of a dark period in its history. "Forces hostile to Socialism are pushing certain elements of Solidarity into a blind alley," the television commentator said.

### 'Collision Course'

The Polish prosecutor's office declared that sit-ins at public buildings, disruption of production and distribution of uncensored publications were punishable crimes. Those responsible for such actions, a communique said, are "on a collision course with existing law."

On Thursday, a declaration on Warsaw radio warned that the government would take "the necessary steps aimed at ensuring the normal functioning of enterprises" unless the labor unrest subsided.

The radio did not say what the government might do if the strikes continued. Each upsurge in the labor troubles raises fears that the

### Indonesia Quake Toll

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — An earthquake in the remote province of Irian Jaya two weeks ago killed at least 305 people, a spokesman for the provincial government said Friday.

Taken together, these steps suggest that U.S. officials have begun to make plans for resettlement of at least some of the Cuban criminals whom they vowed to expel last June.

## In Northern Ireland, the Roller Coaster of Violence Careens On

By Jonathan Kendall

BLFAST — According to the British government office here, a charting the political life of Northern Ireland over the last eight years would look like a roller coaster, with the marking the bends of violence and the troughs signaling senseless lulls.

There is a downward trend the last few years — the ups and troughs are getting less, asserted David Gilliland, government spokesman, who marshaled impressive statistics showing that shooting incidents dropped to 641 last year from 1,283 in 1977, while bombings declined to 280 from 1,322 during the same period.

Over the last two weeks, violence seems to be on an upswing. After the Catholic civil activist, Bernadette Devlin and her husband were arrested by Protestant extremists of the Provisional wing of the Republican Army mur-

dered a once prominent Protestant politician, Sir Norman Stronge, and his son, James. A few days later, the Provisional IRA, or Provos, set off bombs in four Ulster communities injuring a dozen people and destroying scores of stores and business offices.

Even a cursory tour of the province discloses fragility everywhere and overwhelming evidence that Northern Ireland still resembles a war zone.

Like many other Belfast neighborhoods, the exclusively Catholic Falls Road has a bombed-out look left over from the violent clashes of the early 1970s. The older fire-gutted houses are bricked-up and abandoned.

The newer homes have a sturdy, fortress architecture, with windows that are little more than slits and garden walls built to withstand the blast of a booby-trapped car. The sides of public-housing projects are defaced with large graffiti demanding political status for IRA prisoners and warning passers-by: "You are now entering Provisional."

Shops lock closed because iron grills all but shut out the interior lights. Pub entrances are enveloped by thick wire cages where guards inspect patrons before they are allowed to enter.

In the city center, a few blocks away, one of the main hotels requires its guests to be frisked in a security hut every time they enter the building. "I am sure you are aware that some civil unrest still exists in Northern Ireland," reads an understated memorandum distributed in every room. "It is most unlikely, but possible, that we may have to evacuate the hotel. In such an eventuality, please follow the instructions below."

Despite its small size — population 355,000 — Belfast has become a labyrinth of one-way streets and dead-end roads. The complicated traffic patterns are supposed to discourage would-be terrorists from attempting fast getaways and to detour vehicles from neighborhoods where frequent flare-ups have occurred in the recent past.

The logic of the traffic system is spelled out on the "tribal maps" hanging in police and military offices which mark off Protestant neighborhoods in orange and Catholic neighborhoods in green. The colors fade a bit in the so-called "interface zones" where the population is mixed and confrontations are considered likeliest.

At the British military command and wondering now what to do. Our intelligence efforts are getting better. We are picking up planners, bombers and gunmen. We are no longer just marching around hoping to make contact with terrorists. We prefer to wait and catch them in the act. This battle is going to be won by preemptive information."

### Cooperation Praised

The colonel extolled the cooperation between the Irish police and Northern Ireland's security forces which he said had made it more difficult for IRA gunmen to slip back and forth across the border. And he made a point of emphasizing that the rebuilt Northern Irish police forces

quarters looms over the town square. A tank leads a patrol down the main street with the last soldier walking backwards to cover the rear.

### Soldiers 'Planned Down'

"Does it really look like the army's role is diminishing?" asked Paddy Short, a Crossmaglen pub owner who is a spokesman for the Provisional Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Provisional IRA. "By and large, the soldiers are pinned down here as effectively as if they were under siege from the Provos."

Mr. Short insisted that cooperation between Ulster and Irish security forces has not made the

border any less porous, and he suggested several points where a driver could dart across the frontier several times in an hour without seeing a policeman or soldier.

A brief drive into Ireland and then back across the unmarked border following Mr. Short's instructions led easily to the Protestant enclave of Tynan where the Stronges were murdered last week at their country estate.

Told that no security forces had been encountered along the way, a Protestant clergyman remarked: "Doesn't surprise me a bit. We're living here on the good will of the IRA. You would have to line up the soldiers all the way across the border to make this area secure."

### Assuming the Primary Role

British troops have in fact dropped from a high of 21,776 men in 1972 to 11,200 soldiers today. But they still heavily outnumber the 6,935 full-time police officers, and despite the recent low-profile policy, they are more visible than the police.

Tanks and armored personnel carriers cruise the streets of Belfast. On the country roads leading south, soldiers in blackface and camouflage fatigues stop vehicles for inspections. And at Crossmaglen, a small Catholic town in a sliver of County Armagh on the border of the Irish republic, the British military presence becomes overwhelming.

A large concrete army head-

maid in Lisburn, 9 miles southwest of Belfast, an effort has been underway for months to give the army a lower public profile in preparation for the day in the indeterminate future when the presence of British troops may no longer be required in Northern Ireland.

Journalists are requested to quote briefing officers by name, a colonel explained, to help to create the impression that the military's role is receding.

Like the spokesman for the British government office, the colonel had a cautious optimism based on a statistical analysis of the security situation. "I know it's fatal to say publicly that we're winning," he said. "But the IRA is petting

### INSIDE

#### U.S. Slowdown

The U.S. index of leading economic indicators dropped 0.8 percent in December, providing further evidence that a slowdown may be ahead. Earlier, the dollar had opened in some markets at its highest levels since 1978. Page 11.

#### WEEKEND

#### Dissonance Scores

Arvo Paart, one of the Russian avant-garde's most talented composers and now a resident of Vienna, is gaining new recognition with his dissonant works. Page 7V.



Norwegian premier Odvar Nordli, a strong supporter of the NATO alliance, has resigned. Details, Page 2.

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NEW CANAAN CONN. ...



# Russian Plan Seen to Suppress Polish Unions Without Invasion

By Murray Seeger  
Los Angeles Times Service

**BRUSSELS** — Western intelligence sources believe that the Soviet Union has prepared an alternate plan to suppress the free labor movement in Poland without direct troop intervention.

According to a possible scenario circulated in Warsaw and other capitals such as Prague, Poland's three neighbors would see the country's borders in the event of a collapse of authority by the current Polish Communist leadership.

A new hard-line party leadership would be installed in Warsaw and the most dependable Polish troops and paramilitary police ordered to suppress any workers' demonstrations and arrest the leaders of the newly formed free trade unions and political dissidents.

"They would just let us kill each other off," a party journalist said in a recent interview in Warsaw.

### Armed Intervention

The Polish source, with close ties to the current party leadership headed by Stanislaw Kania, said that among the Warsaw Pact members only Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union show interest in a possible armed intervention to halt the deterioration of party authority and strong trend toward a more liberal society.

Most Western experts believe that the Soviet Union is anxious to avoid an invasion of Poland. In the event that the Warsaw Communists were seriously endangered, Moscow would want its allies to join in an intervention such as the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia

that ended an attempt to liberalize Communist rule there.

"We could tolerate a Soviet occupation," the Polish source said. "But no Pole could accept the presence of a German or a Czechoslovak uniform on our soil."

That attitude among orthodox Communists is less hostile than the feeling of many other Poles who say they would fight any outside intervention. The strong feeling of nearly all Poles against Germany and Czechoslovakia was given as a reason for the alternative plan for suppressing Polish rebels.

"We have heard the scenario," a senior diplomat at NATO headquarters in Brussels said. "It leaves one question: Are there any units of the Polish Army or police that could be depended on to suppress the workers' movement?"

### Fired on Strikers

In the history of the Polish uprisings in 1956, 1970 and 1976, the army and special anti-riot police fired on strikers, killing and wounding some, and arrested many of them.

The strikers in each case had attacked police or party headquarters. Since the current spate of strikes started last summer, Polish authorities have used police only twice to evict demonstrators from two provincial town halls earlier in January. The free trade union group, Solidarity, has imposed strict discipline on its members to avoid any provocations against police or party authority.

The union members have also made sure that the East-West train traffic between the Soviet Union and East Germany that supplies the huge Red Army stationed there has kept its priority.

In the same way, Solidarity members handling telecommunications traffic have been barred from striking to avoid any interruption in Moscow's communications with its forward forces.

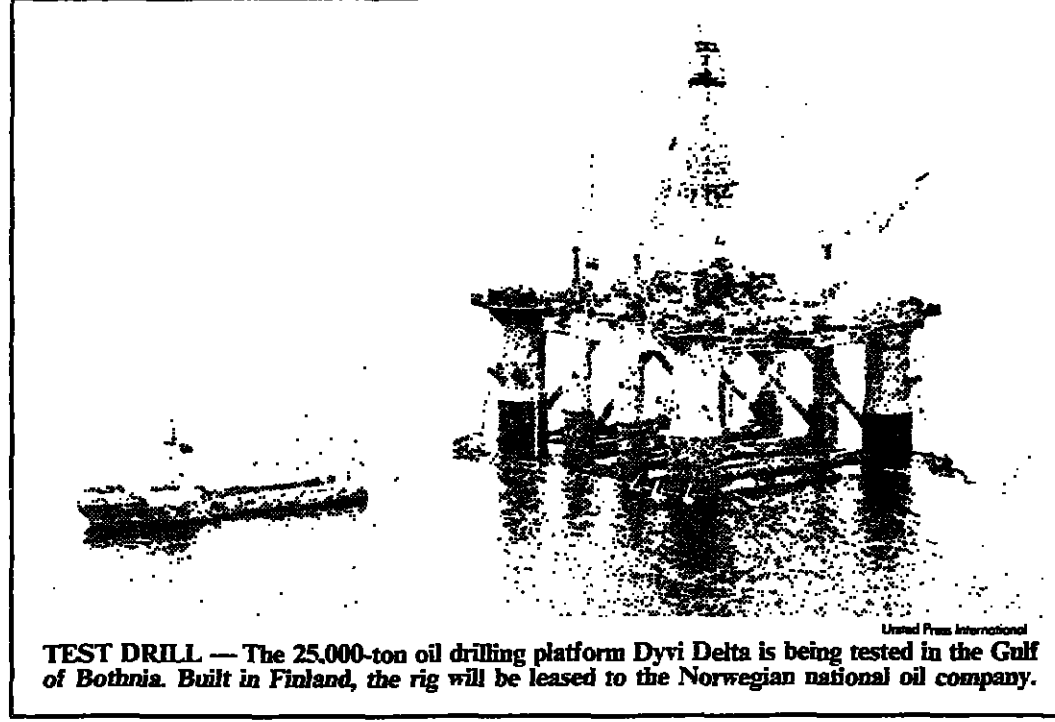
### Port Expansion

Sources in Warsaw said there was evidence that East Germany was expanding its Baltic port of Rostock so that it could handle emergency supplies from the Soviet Union in the event of a breakdown of transportation links across Poland.

The NATO sources noted that East Germany, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union had virtually sealed their borders with Poland late last year when tension in Poland was especially high.

In a recent intelligence source said that the state of readiness of Soviet troops on the Polish border had been lowered. The situation along the three borders is back to normal.

"Keeping so many troops at a high state of readiness is extremely expensive," a NATO source said. "It is possible that this alternative plan was a reason for relaxing the alert as well as its cost."



TEST DRILL — The 25,000-ton oil drilling platform Dyvi Delta is being tested in the Gulf of Bothnia. Built in Finland, the rig will be leased to the Norwegian national oil company.

# Norway's Premier Nordli Resigns, Citing Ill Health

United Press International

**OSLO** — Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli, a staunch supporter of NATO and increased military security in Europe, resigned Friday, citing ill health.

The minority Labor government, wracked by criticisms of Mr. Nordli's party leadership, must now choose a new premier before general elections scheduled for Sept. 14.

Mr. Nordli, 53, said at a news conference that his doctors had

advised a two-month break from all political duties. "As a result, I decided that the party would be better served by my resignation," he said.

Recent polls had indicated the elections would produce a Conservative coalition government if held now.

Last year, Parliament overwhelmingly approved Mr. Nordli's plans to permit stockpiling of U.S. military hardware in central Norway, 600 miles from the Soviet border, in readiness for war.

But the government's one-vote majority was threatened by leftist opposition to stockpiling. NATO defense increases and costly energy projects such as the planned hydroelectric power station in the northern Alta valley.

The two main candidates to replace Mr. Nordli are firm advocates of NATO and stockpiling. Former Oil and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerdet, a persistent critic of Mr. Nordli's handling of the party at the grass roots, resigned last October for "personal reasons."

Mr. Gjerdet has since claimed Mr. Nordli failed to win party support for Norway's decision to accept NATO's prescribed 3 percent annual defense increases.

The other main candidate, Gro Harlem Brundtland, the party's deputy chairwoman, has broad support among voters but former Defense Minister Rolf Hansen, a moderate, could emerge as a compromise choice, a Norwegian diplomatic source said.

[The Associated Press reported that Mr. Nordli said Friday he would not retire from politics altogether and would accept renomination for the Storting, or parliament, from his home county of Hordaland for the September election.]

Paris Law Courts Are Damaged by Powerful Bomb

**PARIS** — A powerful time bomb exploded early Friday in the Palais de Justice, the central law courts in Paris, causing widespread damage and shattering windows in the neighborhood, police said.

The building was empty at the time but one man outside suffered shock. A telephone call to the Agence-France Presse claimed responsibility in the name of the Armed Liberation Group of the French West Indian island of Guadeloupe.

The group has been active in Guadeloupe in past months but police have doubted its claims to have made several attacks in Paris including the bombing of the Chanel fashion house earlier this month.

Police sources said investigators were taking more seriously another telephone call purporting to be made by the Corsican National Liberation Front.

Fifteen members of the front are now on trial in Paris for a series of bomb attacks on their native island.

# U.S. Envoy's 'Candor' Wins Irish Praise

The Associated Press

**DUBLIN** — Some Irish voices have come to the support of Robin Berrington, the American diplomat who has been recalled to Washington after describing Ireland as dull, dreary and provincial.

As he prepared to leave Saturday, Dublin's leading newspaper called Mr. Berrington's remarks "an outbreak of candor."

Another prominent paper said much of what the diplomat said in the rambling letter, including an appreciation of Irish pubs and the warmth of the people, was true.

The row erupted Tuesday when the Irish Times published a letter written by Mr. Berrington, embassy cultural affairs and press officer, intended for friends in the State Department.

A photocopy was sent by mistake to the Times clipped to a news release about President Reagan.

In the letter, the 40-year-old diplomat from Cleveland described Ireland as "pretty small potatoes." He complained of high prices and recurrent strikes and said "Ireland has food and climate well matched for each other: dull."

On Thursday, a spokesman for the International Communications Agency in Washington said Mr. Berrington was being recalled for "consultations." He was due for reassignment to Japan.

An editorial in the Irish Times itself said Thursday that Mr. Berrington's views were "fresh, critical but with a good deal of feeling. An Irishman couldn't have done better. He deserves promotion. All in all, an outbreak of candor that must do much to restore one's faith in the humanity of diplomats."

A columnist in the Irish Independent said Friday: "I'm afraid I think that everything he wrote is generally perfectly true."

"Instead of making infuriated noises about insult and outrage and so forth, it would become us to take a clear cold look at the mirror presented to us and see what we might be able to do to make a better impression on others."

Irish tourism officials, on the other hand, criticized Mr. Berrington as deflating Gerard Brady who called the remarks "harsh, rash and ill-conceived."

Gen. Mohsen Hamadi, who headed Egypt's delegation, told the agency that the talks, which ended Thursday, dealt with the procedures "to be started as of now to prepare for Israel's final withdrawal" by April, 1982.

**Israel, Egypt Finish Sinai Pullout Talks**

**CAIRO** — The joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee has completed five days of talks on the final stage of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula, Cairo's Middle East News Agency reported.

Gen. Mohsen Hamadi, who headed Egypt's delegation, told the agency that the talks, which ended Thursday, dealt with the procedures "to be started as of now to prepare for Israel's final withdrawal" by April, 1982.

**British Parliament Is Asked to Labo(u)r For Reform of English Spelling, Grammar**

By Ed Blanche  
The Associated Press

**LONDON** — Lord Simon of Glaisdale, one of Britain's most prominent lawyers and a graduate of Cambridge University, has asked Parliament to help the nation economize by making cuts — not in the budget, but in the English language.

His proposals Wednesday sent shudders through the House of Lords, where the nation's peers often spend as much time debating in pristine Oxford English the state of salmon spawning in Scotland as the state of the economy.

Legislation in Britain is passed by the elected House of Commons. "Literally hundreds of thousands of pounds" would be saved, Lord Simon told the upper house, if the English abandoned the distinction between capital and small letters, thereby reducing paid typists' and printers' hours by 25 percent.

The Conservative peer also urged reform of the alphabet, saying that in 17 cases, capitals and small letters bore no resemblance to each other. Irregular verbs should be made regular, he said, and the country should return to the 18th-century practice of saying "I was," "we was" and "they was" to simplify English grammar.

Apparently taking to heart Winston Churchill's observation that the Americans and the British are two people separated by a common language, Lord Simon suggested Americanizing the language of Shakespeare and Dickens to take out the extraneous letters.

"English is a superb language," he said, "but it presents one great difficulty — the discrepancy between spelling and pronunciation."

Lord Simon suggested that Brit-

# Peru Claims to Push Back Ecuadoran Forces

The Associated Press

**LIMA** — Peru claimed Friday that its troops had driven Ecuadoran forces from three outposts in a disputed border area. Ecuador said the area was calm and invited Peru to negotiate a settlement.

"The armed forces of Peru have recovered the territory invaded by Ecuadoran troops, and therefore there is complete control of our sovereignty in the zone," Foreign Minister Javier Alarza Stalla told Peruvian congressional leaders, according to the official newspaper El Peruano.

However, Carlos Feraud Blum, Ecuador's minister of government, said in Quito that bad weather in the mountainous border area had prevented a renewal of fighting and that a key outpost remained under Ecuadoran control.

**Party Picks Deputy as Successor**

**Center for Spain's first free elections in four decades, which were held in June. In both 1977 and 1979, he ran number two on the party's list from Madrid, after Mr. Suarez. He had served as minister in charge of Spain's entry to the Common Market before being named deputy premier in a cabinet reshuffle last September.**

Mystery still enveloped the motivations behind Mr. Suarez's decision to resign, which he did little to clarify in a televised speech Thursday night. Several well-placed politicians said Friday that the premier had become fatigued over years of repeated criticism of his leadership, from within his own party and by the press. He has been accused of a reclusive leadership style, and of failing to give a clear vision of where he was leading Spain.

"This is the most serious political event since those that followed the death of Franco," observed the liberal daily El Pais in a front-page editorial, "and it is, above all, because it has not been explained sufficiently, because it increases suspicions about anti-democratic pressures, and because it breaks the process of the normalization of Spanish politics." The newspaper has been one of Mr. Suarez's sharpest critics.

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**ETA Bombs Atom Plant, Killing One**

United Press International

**TUDELA, Spain** — Basque guerrillas have bombed the only company that is building a controversial nuclear plant, killing one person. They also threatened Friday to kill the project's chief engineer whom they kidnapped earlier.

Police said the bomb went off Thursday at the Iberdruero utility company, also the constructor of a Westinghouse-supplied nuclear plant near the Basque city of Lemoiz, and cut electrical supplies to all of Tudela.

Shortly before the bomb blast, an ETA commando kidnaped the chief engineer of Lemoiz, which has two Westinghouse reactors, police said.

In a communique issued 24 hours later, ETA said it would "feel free of all obligations and act accordingly" unless demolition work on the plant began within a week.

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# British U.K. Advances Measure to Curb Pornography

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — With no dissenting votes, Parliament gave initial approval Friday to a bill designed to curb pornographic displays.

The Indecent Displays Bill, backed by the government, was unopposed on second reading in the House of Commons; it was sent to committee for textual drafting. Parliamentary experts said the bill has "a very good chance" of gaining a third reading and approval in the House of Lords later this year.

The bill is the sixth attempt in eight years to tighten anti-pornography legislation. A bill filed last year came close to approval before legislative time ran out.

The 19th-century statutes on pornography that still apply were described as "confused, uncertain and inadequate," and there is no general law covering indecent display.

**Party Picks Deputy as Successor**

**Center for Spain's first free elections in four decades, which were held in June. In both 1977 and 1979, he ran number two on the party's list from Madrid, after Mr. Suarez. He had served as minister in charge of Spain's entry to the Common Market before being named deputy premier in a cabinet reshuffle last September.**

Mystery still enveloped the motivations behind Mr. Suarez's decision to resign, which he did little to clarify in a televised speech Thursday night. Several well-placed politicians said Friday that the premier had become fatigued over years of repeated criticism of his leadership, from within his own party and by the press. He has been accused of a reclusive leadership style, and of failing to give a clear vision of where he was leading Spain.

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# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## South African Force Attacks Maputo Targets

The Associated Press

**JOHANNESBURG** — South African commandos attacked South African black nationalist headquarters Friday in Maputo, capital of neighboring Mozambique, bombing buildings and killing several guerrilla commanders, authorities here said. Mozambique radio said four blacks and a Portuguese worker were killed.

It was the first time on record that South African military forces have attacked Mozambique. The Mozambique armed forces said the pre-dawn raid was against residences of refugee members of the outlawed African National Congress of South Africa in Matola, a Maputo suburb.

The South African Defense Force in Pretoria confirmed that it "successfully attacked three planning and control headquarters" of the ANC in Maputo.

## OEPEC Finance Ministers Set Third World Aid

Reuters

**VIENNA** — Finance ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OEPEC) decided Friday to increase development aid to Third World countries to help with agricultural and commodity trade projects.

The ministers approved expenditures of \$1.3 billion for OEPEC development loans for 1981-82, \$450 million for the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and \$100 million to support world commodity prices.

There were no apparent exchanges between delegates from Iran and Iraq, who sat at opposite sides of a large conference table. An unexpected appearance by Subroto, Indonesia's mining and energy minister, prompted speculation he might seek to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war, but he denied he was planning a meeting.

## Israelis, Palestinians Continue Shelling

New York Times Service

**TEL AVIV** — United Nations observers in southern Lebanon reported Friday that Israeli forces in Galilee and Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon continued trading artillery shells for the third day.

Scattered incidents were reported on the eastern flank, where the eruption started late Wednesday night, as well as on the Mediterranean coastal flank.

The Israelis said the Palestinians started shooting Wednesday without provocation. They unleashed Katyusha rocket barrages at the towns of Kiryat Shmona and Metullah in the Galilee panhandle, wrecking homes and injuring people.

Military analysts in the Israeli media said the shelling appeared to have been an extension of artillery exchanges between Palestinians and Israel's Lebanese Christian allies under Maj. Saad Haddad. The Palestine Liberation Organization has claimed Israeli gunners supported the Lebanese.

## Pretoria Assailed at UN Session on Namibia

United Press International

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.** — South Africa was condemned at a Security Council session Friday for its defiance of a UN call for Namibian independence, but the council took no action.

Ambassador Taieb Slim of Tunisia attacked what he termed South Africa's arrogance at talks this month in Geneva on the future of Namibia (South-West Africa). The talks collapsed after South Africa demanded an end to UN recognition of the South-West Africa People's Organization as the sole representative of the Namibian people.

Mr. Slim condemned South Africa's "defiant attitude" and accused it of "conducting a vast public relations exercise" in Geneva. Soviet and East German representatives also attacked Pretoria.

## Chun Heads for N.Y. Before Visiting Reagan

United Press International

**LOS ANGELES** — President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea flew to New York Friday on the second leg of his visit in the United States before his planned meeting Monday with President Reagan at the White House.

Wednesday, the first day of Gen. Chun's visit, was marked by persistent demonstrations by Southern California Koreans. The demonstrators said they held Gen. Chun responsible for the deaths of hundreds of protesters during an uprising last spring in Kwangju. About 75 Koreans demonstrated Thursday outside the hotel where Gen. Chun attended dinner, but there were no demonstrations at the airport Friday as Mayor Tom Bradley saw off Gen. Chun and his wife.

Friday in San Pedro, Gen. Chun rang the Korean Friendship bell which he said symbolizes the "deep friendship" between the people of South Korea and the United States.

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# News Conference: Reagan Delivers Tough Message

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In accents as well as actions, in his denunciation of Soviet behavior around the world as well as his demands for budget austerity in the United States, President Reagan has begun to signal a break from the more moderate style and substance of the Carter era.

Mediterranean, he said at one point, when he meant Caribbean. If the president sounded sharp on some issues, he was carefully restrained or vague on others. He would have to talk more with his advisers, he said, before deciding what to do about draft registration, the grain embargo against the Soviet Union and milk price supports.

“What good would revenge be? And what form would it take? I don't think revenge is worthy of us.”

## NEWS ANALYSIS

his Cabinet have taken in their first nine days are less of a break with the Carter administration's policies than an extension or an adaptation of them.

## Reagan Says Moscow Willing to Lie, Cheat

(Continued from Page 1)  
The early Soviet leaders who preached a doctrine of “permanent revolution.” But since his downfall in 1926, Soviet leaders have generally espoused variations on the theme of what is now called “peaceful coexistence” and have denied trying to foment world revolution.

a new treaty, but refused to be precise about what the Russians would have to do for negotiations to begin.

In discussing “international terrorism,” Mr. Haig said Moscow was “involved in conscious policies, in programs, if you will, which foster, support and expand this activity, which is hemorrhaging in many respects throughout the world today.”

Thursday, William Dyess, the department's acting spokesman, said that Soviet actions in the “terrorism” field would be part of the administration's consideration of the future course of Soviet-U.S. relations.

He gave as examples of Soviet involvement in terrorist acts the following: Soviet financial support, training and arming of Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas; the use of Cuban and Libyan surrogates as conduits to terrorist groups; support of armed struggle in El Salvador and Namibia, and broadcasts supporting the holding of hostages in Iran.

Mr. Haig's message to Mr. Gro-

an acceleration of policies that Mr. Carter had. His freeze on hiring for the U.S. government is an extension of a Carter program. The plans of Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis to head a special investigation board to aid the automobile industry is patterned after the panel led by former Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt.

In other areas, Mr. Reagan insisted that he is sticking by campaign pledges to abolish the departments of Education and of Energy set up by Mr. Carter, but indicated that the move would be

made more slowly than his most ardent partisans had hoped. And he sidestepped a news conference questioner who wanted to know why some loyal conservatives were being ignored in his sub-Cabinet appointments in favor of more moderate nominees.

Drumbeating

On his most fundamental shift from the Carter approach, cuts in the 1981 and 1982 budgets, Mr. Reagan had only hints Thursday. “They probably are going to be bigger than anyone has ever attempted,” he said. “The clear message I received in the election campaign is that we must gain control of this inflationary monster.”

That kind of talk, his aides acknowledge, is intended to marshal public support for the legislative battle over his economic program. The president intends to do more drumbeating for his program in an economic report to the nation next week and in an address to Congress planned for mid-February.

In the meantime, he and his Cabinet spokesmen have sought to project a new image in tone as well as substance. At his news conference Wednesday, Secretary of State Alexander Haig accused the Soviet Union of contributing to international terrorism. Earlier he had sent a sharp message to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko warning against intervention in Poland.

At the Department of Education, Secretary T.H. Bell talks of cutting back loans and grants to college students. At the Department of Health and Human Services, Secretary Richard Schweiker disagreed sharply with his predecessor by declaring that his department would not promote sex education.

## Allies Cautious, but Generally Approve Reagan Attack Against Kremlin Policy

LONDON — U.S. allies reacted cautiously Friday following a tough broadside against Moscow by the Reagan administration, but officials generally indicated approval.

Government sources in Western Europe said that there was no surprise that President Reagan, in office only 10 days, acted quickly to articulate the administration's hard-line approach on U.S.-Soviet relations.

Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who shares Mr. Reagan's distrust of the Kremlin, was the only NATO alliance leader to underline his position publicly. She said Thursday night that there was no sign of Soviet interest in genuine detente.

But the British Foreign Office refused comment on the president's charge that Soviet leaders were willing “to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat” to achieve their objectives. Other governments also withheld official comment.

Diplomatic sources said that the apparent reluctance to endorse Mr. Reagan's stand in public reflected widespread concern over the shaky state of East-West relations.

Western governments were anxious for close consultations with the U.S. administration, and there were signs that some allied leaders would urge Mr. Reagan to soften his approach.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt welcomed assurances that Mr. Reagan would consult closely with the allies, but hinted that he was wary of the hard-line thrust. He said West Germany would press for continued East-West contacts and cooperation on arms control.

President Reagan's stand was welcomed by French officials, who said that the language he used was what was expected from a superpower. “The tone of his statements did not surprise us, and it did not trouble us either,” one official said.

Michel Debré, a Gaullist candidate for the French presidency,

told reporters during a visit to Washington. “At this point, I think [Mr. Reagan] is right.”

Japanese sources said that the Tokyo government did not want the United States to embark on a confrontation course, and that Japan had no desire to offend Moscow unnecessarily.

In Cairo, informed sources said that Mr. Reagan's statements were likely to be welcomed by the government. President Anwar Sadat has frequently warned Washington against Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials said that they were encouraged by Mr. Reagan's attitude. Israel has also urged the United States to take a tough line against “Soviet expansionism.”

Diplomats in several European

capitals expressed concern that harsh rhetoric could be counterproductive if it led Kremlin leaders to conclude that there was no point in pursuing negotiations with the West at the present time.

Mr. Reagan said Thursday that arms talks were not possible “unless you take into account ... all the other things that are going on.”

Sex Education Aid Opposed by U.S. Official

WASHINGTON — Health and Human Services Secretary Richard Schweiker, who favors amending the Constitution to restrict abortions, is opposing federal aid for contraceptives or sex education for teenagers.

“I do not believe the federal government should be in the sex education business,” Mr. Schweiker said in an interview Thursday.

Mr. Schweiker's position could be crucial in the coming year as Congress considers whether to extend a \$162 million family planning program, known as Title X. He said West Germany would press for continued East-West contacts and cooperation on arms control.

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## William 'Cozy' Cole, 74, U.S. Jazz Drummer, Dies

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Jazz drummer William “Cozy” Cole died Wednesday after a heart attack. He was 74.

When he joined the CBS orchestra in New York in the 1940s, he was the first black in it. In 1949, he joined Louis Armstrong's All-Stars and toured with the group for several years. He and Gene Krupa formed the “Krupa and Cole School of Drumming” in New York in the 1950s.

Henry Wagstaff Gribble

NEW YORK (NYT) — Harry Wagstaff Gribble, 90, the producer-director in 1940 of “Johnny Belinda,” about a deaf-mute young woman who has a child out of wedlock, died in a hospital here Wednesday night.

Mr. Gribble wrote the screenplay for King Vidor's film “Stella Dallas” (1937) and was director of the 1944 hit play “Anna Lucasta.”

Josef Adler

NEW YORK (NYT) — Josef Adler, 90, a concert pianist and teacher who accompanied such artists as Mischa Elman, Rosa Ponselle, Lily Pons and Eugene Ysaie, in New York City and

throughout the world, died in a hospital here Wednesday.

John Gerber

HOUSTON (NYT) — John Gerber, 74, contract bridge expert, died Wednesday after a heart attack. He invented the Gerber convention, which is widely used as an alternative to the Blackwood convention — a bid of four clubs is used to ask a partner how many aces he holds.

Reba Whittle Tobiasson

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Reba Whittle Tobiasson, believed to be the only American woman held prisoner by the Germans during World War II, received a military burial with honors on Thursday. A former Army nurse, Mrs. Tobiasson died Monday at age 61.

Anne Elstner Matthews

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. (UPI) — Anne Elstner Matthews, 82, who created the title role of “Stella Dallas” on the radio soap opera, died Thursday in a hospital here.

John Keell Knights

LONDON (NYT) — John Keell Knights, 51, yachting writer for the London Daily Express, Sail Magazine and various yachting publications, died Monday following a heart attack.

## Released Hostage Urges Senate Probe of Decision to Admit Ex-Shah to U.S.

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Barry Rosen, an American taken hostage in Iran, has called for a Senate probe of the Carter administration's decision to allow the ex-shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, to enter the United States for medical treatment.

Rosen, the press attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, said today that for months in his conversations with the United States, he had been told that “they were not interested at the outset in getting the shah back.”

Administration Responsibility

Last week, congressional leaders pledged to investigate the circumstances leading to the embassy takeover, but they gave no sign whether they would focus specifically on possible Carter administration responsibility for the seizing of the hostages.

Mr. Rosen's comments on the shah were made as two other former hostages, hospitalized earlier this week with bronchitis, were reported to be improving.

At the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, a spokesman said that Col. Leland Holland, the embassy's chief of security, was “feeling much better” after having been admitted Wednesday. Col. Holland's temperature was down and he probably will be allowed to go home in a few days, the spokesman said.

Similarly, Robert Ode was described as having made “excellent progress” and was expected to be released Monday or Tuesday from the National Orthopedic and Rehabilitation Hospital in Arlington, Va.

Viral respiratory infections reportedly have struck about a fifth of the freed hostages, including the embassy charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen, who was ordered to bed by his doctor Thursday with a fever and chest pains.

In Lancaster, Pa., a former hostage who had not spoken out before, Duane Gillette, said he had frequently been abused psychologically, but had never been physically harmed. Like others among the returned Americans, Mr. Gillette, a navy petty officer first class who was a communications and intelligence specialist in Iran, said he had been put before mock execution squads.

Mr. Rosen also said he was not physically abused, but he asserted in an interview Thursday, “While we were not mistreated in the sense of classical torture, the mere deprivation of human rights is torture.”

According to Mr. Rosen, questions about why the shah was allowed to enter the United States were put to former President Jimmy Carter when he visited the freed hostages in Wiesbaden, West Germany. Mr. Rosen said he and others believed Mr. Carter was sincere when he explained that the United States “owed it” to the shah, but Mr. Rosen insisted, “I still have my doubts about the decision.”

“I think he was totally ill-informed — and he wound up paying the price,” Mr. Rosen said, referring to Mr. Carter.

At the least, Mr. Rosen said, the Carter administration should have “reduced the ranks of the embassy” after the shah's admittance to the United States.

“It was something felt very intensely among us,” Mr. Rosen said. “I think it might have been the general attitude among the hostages. It certainly was felt by the people in my cell.”

Percy Sets Hearings

CHICAGO (UPI) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin hearings Feb. 23 on the hostage affair. Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., said Friday. Sen. Percy, the committee chairman, said the panel would “take an intensive look at what happened in Iran” and would discuss possible compensation for the hostages.

Leftist Warus of Offensive

BOGOTA (Reuters) — A Salvadoran leftist leader said Friday that guerrillas would soon launch a second offensive to overthrow El Salvador's junta.

Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which groups opposition to El Salvador's government, said the insurgents were far from beaten and would undertake “a second stage of the final push.”

Troop Cut Talks Resume

VIENNA — The 19-nation negotiations on reduction of troops in central Europe, now in their eighth year, were resumed Thursday after a six-week recess, but there was no sign of any narrowing in long-standing divergences.

## Hostage Brutality Reports 'Overblown,' Marine Says

By Dan Balz  
Washington Post Service

WIESBADEN, West Germany (UPI) — Reports of brutality and mistreatment of the 52 American hostages in Iran have been “overblown and exaggerated,” a Marine Corps spokesman said today.

“I said to them, ‘If you're going to take pictures of me, take them of the situation I'm in and the environment I'm in. You show me after I've been 10 days to two weeks without a shower. You show me when I'm eating a half-baked chicken and raw potatoes. Don't take pictures of me sitting down eating cake and candy.’”

Wiesbaden Suicide Watch

WIESBADEN, West Germany (UPI) — Medical teams maintained a suicide watch on at least two of the 52 freed American hostages during their stay at a U.S. Air Force hospital last week, documents showed Friday.

A report by one of the hospital staff showed a bed-by-bed breakdown of the 52 former hostages with brief notations on their physical and mental conditions.

The note showed at least two of the former hostages were considered depressed enough to be potential suicides.

ETA Atom Killings

ETA (Basque Liberation Army) has killed a man in a bar in Bilbao, Spain, police said today.

The man, 45, was shot in the chest and died in a hospital here today.

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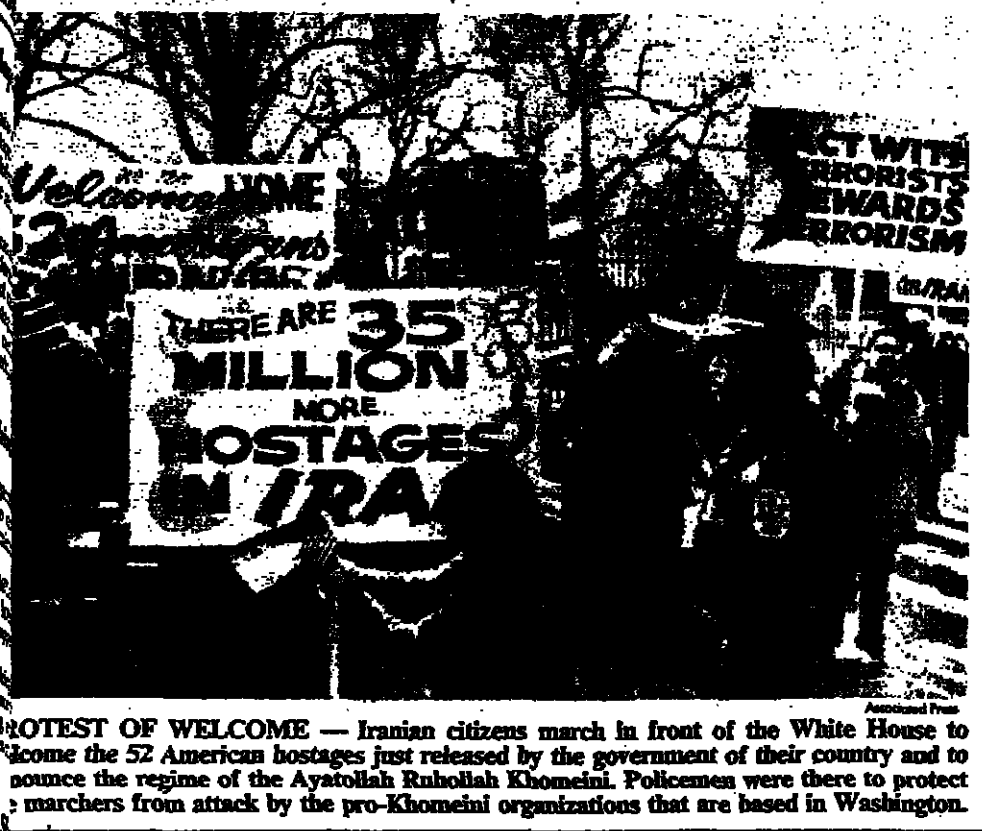
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WELCOME TO WASHINGTON — Iranian citizens march in front of the White House to welcome the 52 American hostages just released by the government of their country and to denounce the regime of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Policemen were there to protect marchers from attack by the pro-Khomeini organizations that are based in Washington.

## Released Hostage Urges Senate Probe of Decision to Admit Ex-Shah to U.S.

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Barry Rosen, an American taken hostage in Iran, has called for a Senate probe of the Carter administration's decision to allow the ex-shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, to enter the United States for medical treatment.

Rosen, the press attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, said today that for months in his conversations with the United States, he had been told that “they were not interested at the outset in getting the shah back.”

Administration Responsibility

Last week, congressional leaders pledged to investigate the circumstances leading to the embassy takeover, but they gave no sign whether they would focus specifically on possible Carter administration responsibility for the seizing of the hostages.

Mr. Rosen's comments on the shah were made as two other former hostages, hospitalized earlier this week with bronchitis, were reported to be improving.

At the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, a spokesman said that Col. Leland Holland, the embassy's chief of security, was “feeling much better” after having been admitted Wednesday. Col. Holland's temperature was down and he probably will be allowed to go home in a few days, the spokesman said.

Similarly, Robert Ode was described as having made “excellent progress” and was expected to be released Monday or Tuesday from the National Orthopedic and Rehabilitation Hospital in Arlington, Va.

Viral respiratory infections reportedly have struck about a fifth of the freed hostages, including the embassy charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen, who was ordered to bed by his doctor Thursday with a fever and chest pains.

In Lancaster, Pa., a former hostage who had not spoken out before, Duane Gillette, said he had frequently been abused psychologically, but had never been physically harmed. Like others among the returned Americans, Mr. Gillette, a navy petty officer first class who was a communications and intelligence specialist in Iran, said he had been put before mock execution squads.

Mr. Rosen also said he was not physically abused, but he asserted in an interview Thursday, “While we were not mistreated in the sense of classical torture, the mere deprivation of human rights is torture.”

According to Mr. Rosen, questions about why the shah was allowed to enter the United States were put to former President Jimmy Carter when he visited the freed hostages in Wiesbaden, West Germany. Mr. Rosen said he and others believed Mr. Carter was sincere when he explained that the United States “owed it” to the shah, but Mr. Rosen insisted, “I still have my doubts about the decision.”

“I think he was totally ill-informed — and he wound up paying the price,” Mr. Rosen said, referring to Mr. Carter.

At the least, Mr. Rosen said, the Carter administration should have “reduced the ranks of the embassy” after the shah's admittance to the United States.

“It was something felt very intensely among us,” Mr. Rosen said. “I think it might have been the general attitude among the hostages. It certainly was felt by the people in my cell.”

Percy Sets Hearings

CHICAGO (UPI) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin hearings Feb. 23 on the hostage affair. Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., said Friday. Sen. Percy, the committee chairman, said the panel would “take an intensive look at what happened in Iran” and would discuss possible compensation for the hostages.

Leftist Warus of Offensive

BOGOTA (Reuters) — A Salvadoran leftist leader said Friday that guerrillas would soon launch a second offensive to overthrow El Salvador's junta.

Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which groups opposition to El Salvador's government, said the insurgents were far from beaten and would undertake “a second stage of the final push.”

Troop Cut Talks Resume

VIENNA — The 19-nation negotiations on reduction of troops in central Europe, now in their eighth year, were resumed Thursday after a six-week recess, but there was no sign of any narrowing in long-standing divergences.



Jean Harris, left, and Bonnie Steingart, a defense attorney, leave a court in White Plains, N.Y., after testimony on the shooting of Herman Tarnower, the “Scarsdale Diet” doctor.

## Death of 'Diet' Doctor Described by Defendant

By James Feron  
New York Times Service

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — Jean Harris gave her version Thursday of the shooting of Dr. Herman Tarnower, describing his death as the tragic aftermath of what was to have been a “a few quiet minutes with [Dr. Tarnower] for me to feel safe again” before she killed herself.

The 57-year-old defendant is accused of the murdering Dr. Tarnower, her lover for 14 years, in a jealous rage. The physician rose to national prominence as the author of “The Complete Scarsdale Medical Diet.”

Appearing small and pale behind the witness box microphone in Westchester County Court, she recounted in detail how she had intended the nighttime visit with the 69-year-old cardiologist on March 10 to be her last. “I intended to kill myself,” she said, “at the side of the pond where there were daffodils in the spring.”

But she found her rival's negligence in the doctor's bedroom, and began to throw things, finally breaking a window. The doctor, whom she had awakened, became angry and hit her twice, she said. Soon they were struggling, “two persons who never argued over anything except the use of a subjunctive,” she said.

Gun Fired

Mrs. Harris said she put the gun to her head and fired, just as Dr. Tarnower grabbed for it. He was shot in the hand, but it was not fatal, and as he rined it in the bathroom she searched for the weapon to try suicide again, she said.

“I couldn't believe what had happened,” she said in the packed, but silent courtroom. “I wanted to get dying over with, as pleasant talk was not to be that night.” Mrs. Harris then described finding the gun again. It had fallen under “my bed,” she said, referring to where she slept on her frequent visits to the doctor's home in Purchase, N.Y.

She was on her knees, pulling the gun from under her bed, she said, “when he flew at me across his bed and grabbed my left arm, very tightly, so I dropped the gun.” She said Dr. Tarnower picked up the weapon, sat on the edge of his bed “and buzzed,” for Suzanne or Henri van der Vreken, his housekeeper and groundskeeper who lived downstairs.

“I panicked,” Mrs. Harris said, “afraid that Henri and Suzanne would come running up. I said, ‘Please give me the gun, for Christ's sake. Let me die or shoot me yourself.’” Mrs. Harris said the doctor replied, “Jesus, you're crazy. Get out of here.”

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## Taming the Inflation Monster

In his first news conference Thursday, President Reagan could hardly have been more emphatic about his determination to control the inflation monster. "I do not intend to make wildly skyrocketing deficits and runaway government simple facts of life in this administration," he said. Instead, he will cut taxes and cut back government spending; no caretaker presidency for him. So much, then, for the back-room battling within his Cabinet over which to cut first, taxes or spending. The truth is that Mr. Reagan must do both. And the question is whether, even together, the cutbacks will do the job.

Lowering business taxes, as Mr. Reagan has proposed, will encourage investment and growth while dampening inflation. Cutting the budget — humanely — can calm fears of continuing inflation, and help hold down interest rates, which will also stimulate investment and growth. But Mr. Reagan still tenaciously advocates cutting billions out of personal income taxes for three years running.

It is not his tenacity that is in question here but his wisdom. For at a time when inflation is still untamed, such a tax cut risks making it worse. Any tax cut that is not aimed at encouraging anti-inflationary behavior is a wasted opportunity and a needless danger.

A wiser approach would be for the administration to conquer its ideological fear of using governmental power to influence wages and prices by cutting taxes more imaginative-

ly. It may prefer to rely on the market; but in some sectors, the market needs help. Consider the auto industry, or steel. Large companies and big labor have managed to insulate themselves from competition for years, imposing inflationary prices and wages on the economy.

With inflation still astronomical and wage demands accelerating, government should be searching for ways to lead, cajole and induce restraint. But all the president offered on that score Thursday was trivial symbolism: He is dismantling part of the old Council on Wage and Price Stability, saving, grandly, one and a half million dollars a year.

In general, though, the administration's first noises about budget cuts deserve encouragement. Feeling politically strong in their early days, the Reaganites appear willing to challenge sacred spending cows. The target list includes dairy price supports, future Social Security raises, federal pensions and Medicaid, trade adjustment assistance and extended unemployment benefits.

There will, and ought to be, argument about details and priorities, especially about protecting the weakest and poorest segments of society. But only a willingness to cut from every major constituency can overcome special pleading. If the wealthy are to give up subsidies, so must the middle classes. That, at least, will be a debate of consequence. The sooner the better.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Protection for U.S. Industry

Whatever the success of the new administration's economic policies, prosperity will return slowly, if at all, to the communities of the U.S. industrial heartland hard hit by the closing of plants in many basic industries. Business failure has always been a familiar fact of our wide-open economy — one study estimates that a firm in business in 1967 had less than a 50-percent chance of surviving until 1976. What is new is the concentration of closings in big, high-paying industries, long the mainstay of the American economy.

Recently, the Labor Department invited plant managers and workers to a meeting to discuss ways of reducing the enormous social and economic costs of major plant closings. All of those invited had been directly involved in relatively "model" closings usually involving large multiplant firms with strongly unionized work forces.

The conference revealed that most of the re-employment help the workers got came from the companies themselves. What the government provided was mostly simple income maintenance — basic unemployment insurance (typically at far less than half of previous wages) and, for the lucky, far more generous "trade adjustment" cash benefits.

Local public employment services tried to help, but one job-finding effort launched by a private employer revealed that only a small fraction of available openings in the surrounding area were even listed with the public employment service. Virtually no retraining assistance was provided by the government, and as long as unemployment benefits held out — especially if these were supplemented by employers or by trade benefits — workers were understandably reluctant to

take lower-paying jobs or to sever ties with their communities. Even in these "best" cases, the economies and morale of communities declined rapidly.

This painful process of adjustment is in sharp contrast to the policies of the major international competitors of the United States. In Japan and West Germany, government works with companies and unions to provide job retraining, placement and, if necessary, relocation assistance. Active efforts are made to move new industrial activities into areas affected by plant closings. Receipt of relatively generous cash benefits may be tied to the willingness of workers to take the jobs or training offered them.

As the result of these "positive adjustment" policies, our most successful competitors are finding it less difficult to get public and worker acceptance of necessary industrial change. They are also preserving valuable skills and physical resources usually lost when company plant-closing decisions are made and carried out without consideration of the costs left behind for individuals, communities and, ultimately, the general taxpayer.

In the United States, cooperation among government, business and labor has been almost entirely in the way of resisting change — propping up dying industries, erecting trade barriers and maintaining the income of the unemployed. Not all change is unavoidable or beneficial. But substantial and continuing movements of labor and capital may be necessary for future prosperity. Economic growth will continue to lag unless some way can be found to make the process of adjustment less frightening and less expensive.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Muzzling South Africa's Blacks

South Africa, you see, prides itself on having a free press. The press is one of the chief exhibits it flourishes when it attempts, as it regularly does, to claim a place in the "free world."

To be sure, it has always been evident that South Africa's free press, to the extent that it is free, is its white press. Other races, held to be inferior by the law of the land, have never had a similar journalistic privilege. Still, in recent years some limited progress has been made in extending the priceless opportunity of open communication to blacks in South Africa. It is one of the few developments indicating the seriousness of the white government in attempting to move away from the racist apartheid system, or at least to mitigate its harshest effects.

All of this has been thrown into reverse, however, by recent events. Five leading black journalists have been "banned," silenced and sent into onerous internal exile, without due process. The two principal papers read by blacks, the Post and the Sunday Post, were

effectively banned under the white-written Internal Security Act. It allows white officials to limit citizens' rights as they please without having to explain why, and it grants those affected not the skimpiest right of judicial appeal. In brief, the full weight of a police state has descended upon the few professional journalists and instruments of expression that the black majority, which enjoys no political rights whatever, might consider its own.

The only encouraging aspect of the affair is the extent to which the white press, and even the Afrikaans-language part of it, traditionally most supportive of official policy, has recognized the banning of the Post and the Sunday Post as something of interest to the whole country. "Another bar has been added to the cage which is beginning to circumscribe our freedom," the head of the (white) company that owns the two newspapers declared. It is very late for South Africans to be coming to that truth.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Haig on Terrorism

International terrorism, said Gen. Haig, would take the place of human rights in [Washington's] concern, "because it is the ultimate abuse of human rights." This repositioning of "human rights" from the grossly overelevated level given it by President Carter can only be welcomed.

— From The Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1906

NEW YORK — An editorial from the New York Herald in today's roundup of U.S. press opinion reads: "It is agreeable to native pride to notice the advance that is made over former results in the American automobiles of latest make. In these a long stride has been made toward the standard of excellence in construction and exterior finish, in which foreign makers have led us. They lead us still, but we have approached much nearer to them in the last 12 months, and there are those who believe that it will not be long — perhaps a year or two — before we shall have closed the gap and be on equal terms with the best of Europe's makers."

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1931

WASHINGTON — The drastic action taken by the navy department against Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler for his speech attacking Premier Mussolini has surprised naval and military men and has aroused angry comment in the capital, where he is a popular figure among the drays. It is understood that President Hoover was the prime mover in ordering that Gen. Butler be brought before a general court-martial for his alleged insulting remarks. The fullness of Secretary of State Stimson's apology to the Italian ambassador is also criticized. Not since the Civil War has an officer of Gen. Butler's rank been submitted to court-martial.



## The Hostage Accord and Soviet Sabotage

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The hijackers in Congress who would renege on the hostage agreement seem not to have quite grasped the significance of what the Russians were up to in the final frenzied days of maneuvering for the hostages release — and why.

The Russians were doing their bombastic best to sabotage the deal.

Why? Because, according to U.S. analysts, the Russians didn't like what the hostages' impending release said to them about the internal politics of Iran. What it signified was that "moderate" influence is on the rise in the faction-ridden power structure that passes for an Iranian government.

With the hostage issue out of the way, the fear in Moscow was that sooner or later Iran would begin edging back toward "normalization" of its historic relations with the West — sooner, with Europe, but later with the United States.

### 'Intercepts'

That's not just a guess about Soviet thinking by the U.S. government's analysts. It is based on intelligence reports described by one of the leading figures of the departed Carter administration as highly reliable "intercepts." It was these reports that prompted the Carter administration to respond with an unusually blunt protest when the Russians, just a few days before the hostage

settlement, jumped in with an official pronouncement accusing the United States of planning a military attack on Iran. The fear was that this could torpedo the talks, then in a particularly precarious phase, by inflaming Iranian fanatics and undermining the "moderates" pushing for a settlement.

### Reports of Abuse

Now if that's the Soviet game — to stir extremism on the Iranian right in the interest of squeezing out more moderate forces and promoting Iran's Communist-oriented far left — it becomes almost reasonable enough for the United States not to renounce the hostage settlement. To do so would be to cut the ground out from under precisely those elements the United States ought to be trying to encourage and reinforce.

To its considerable credit, the newborn Reagan administration, still only loosely in place, seems to have met this first test with admirable restraint and long-headedness. So have Senate majority leader Howard Baker and the new chairman of Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Charles Percy. The new Republican leadership was wise to move swiftly to try to damp down the initial impulses of many in Congress to "punish" Iran.

The instinct for revenge is understandable. It is only natural to find gratification in hollering

about "blackmail" and "extortion." There was a little of both in the hostage settlement. The reports of torture and abuse, now spilling out, are grounds enough for revulsion and a powerful emotional response.

It is convenient, too, to see the militants who kidnapped the hostages and occupied the embassy as one and the same with the Iranian politicians who helped engineer the hostages' release. "They are all, after the hostilities," said the Wall Street Journal in an editorial entitled "Renounce the Deal."

But, of course, they aren't. It would take a half-dozen of these columns to delineate all the diverse elements in Iran's turbulent, unfinished revolution. And it would take the gifts of a soothsayer to predict how Iranian politics will now evolve.

### Clearing the Way

On some points, however, almost all the experts agree. The hold on power of the octogenarian Ayatollah Khomeini is shaky and unlikely to last much longer. Even the lifting of sanctions won't solve or even greatly ease Iran's economic crisis. The war with Iraq sputters on, its outcome unpredictable.

But to the extent that the ending of the hostage crisis helps clear the way for a solution to all of these problems, it also strengthens the hand of those Iranian political figures who favored it.

This would not be reason enough to honor the hostage settlement if it was, in fact, dishonorable. But this was not some private deal cut by the United States with kidnappers. Whatever pressures the United States was under to enter into it, it has the weight of an international agreement, Algeria and other countries were deeply involved.

So if the hostage seizure was immoral, as well as illegal, the morality of the question of honoring the settlement cuts two ways. Surely, some value attaches to the sanctity of the word of the United States, given in concert with intermediaries acting in good faith.

The common sense of the matter, moreover, cuts only one way. Many of the same people who would now renounce the deal would surely count themselves among the shah's stoutest supporters. Which is to say that at one point, anyway, they recognized the crucial geography of Iran.

The United States can find other ways than reneging on the hostage deal to signal what its policy would be in future cases of hostage-taking. There would be little to be gained and much to be lost by repudiating those who show the most promise of behaving in a way that would advance America's long-term interests. Iran's geography is no less crucial now than it was in the time of the shah.

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## Orchestra as Metaphor in Italy and Poland

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Two years ago Federico Fellini used the orchestra as a metaphor for a disintegrating Italian society in his extraordinary film "Orchestra Rehearsal." More recently, Andrzej Wajda used the same device to examine Poland's crisis in "The Orchestra Conductor."

The parallel themes and contrasting visions tell a great deal about the woes of modern society, bound to suffer and eventually disintegrate when it maintains an addiction to extremes, whether of too much or too little authority.

A symphony orchestra, functioning perfectly, represents social utopia. Many people, doing their best at the quite different things for which they happen to be qualified, work smoothly together toward the common goal of producing beautiful music. They need a conductor (a government) to

bring their various voices into harmony and appropriate rhythm, but he can achieve nothing without their confidence.

Starting from that, Fellini delivers a hysterically comical and finally frightening warning to the chairman of the orchestra, in their refusal to cooperate and their pleasure in defiance, his orchestra members work themselves into a paroxysm of destructiveness that not only wipes out music but defiles the treasures of the civilization which supports them.

In the end, they sink back into a sulking, grim acceptance of tyranny as the lesser evil. Fellini's beady eye focuses on the foibles, the indulgences, even the delights characteristic of his countrymen, and shows how they can be transformed by excess into monstrous ugliness.

He can laugh, but acridly. His

judgment is harsh and direct. Italians, in his view, have only themselves to blame if they can't make democracy function effectively, and they are headed for certain tragedy if they won't stop their nonsense and grow up.

Poland is at the other end of the political spectrum. Wajda takes the same beginning thesis and goes off in the opposite direction. Since there is censorship in Poland, many things cannot be said directly. This both limits and stretches the artist. He must invent new signs of communication, which his audience comes to learn, so that a special, subtle complexity develops between them. Sooner or later, the censor learns, too, but by then artist and audience have moved on to new codes.

### Different Rules

Wajda and Fellini operate under different rules. Still, if Wajda's execution lacks the artistic brilliance of Fellini's, it demonstrates much more sympathy for his compatriots. They really haven't had a choice of behavior. His orchestra's overall performance has been poor but the members respond warmly and well when by chance they are exposed to talented and trusting leadership.

But the good conductor is only a guest, a happenstance, perhaps a memory or a dream. The resident authority is angered by the improvement when the players are treated with dignity and affection and inspired rather than bullied at their work. Proof of the concrete value of trust, in effect the respect that freedom means, is a threat to the established system because that system is in fact incompetent. In their attempt to cling to power, the leaders must place the blame for their own failings on those they lead.

Wajda even introduces a shy little allusion to outside intervention, in the guise of stronger players.

from another orchestra. (Russia is never mentioned.) But this is only disruptive, and makes the whole concert impossible. The guest conductor is gone and the musicians, like Poland's workers, lay down their instruments. The woman cellist, driven beyond endurance, breaks down in tears. It isn't possible to make music, to make society function, in a system run that way.

### Mutual Dislike

Wajda's established conductor is told to his face that he ought to look for some other job since he has no real taste for harmony. Things seemed to work before, though badly, because there was a certain equality of disdain, a mutual dislike and disrespect between the players and the leader that achieved a semblance of balance at a low level of results. But now even that has broken down and cannot be restored.

Fellini warns that individuals must act responsibly. Wajda warns that rulers and leaders must accept responsibility. They speak specifically to quite different countries. But the twin dangers of tyranny and anarchy are always present in any country, and the arts both of governing and of living under self-government require conscious reflection of the temptations of both extremes.

The orchestra is indeed an elegant metaphor because society now is indeed too complex to be left without direction. Chamber music can be played with spontaneous coordination. But the power of industrial society is, at the least, symphonic in the grandeur of well-being it can achieve for its members and the disasters of cacophony it can provoke.

It's no use turning away and trying to settle for a simple old tune. The people have learned their skills and know the score. Now it is a matter of playing to gether with honest, able direction.

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## Letters

### Nationalism

Amid the wild jubilation of the American people celebrating the release of the 52 public servants held in Iran, I question the motives of the majority. Surely, their fervor is based primarily on a simple outburst of pure nationalism. The hostages spent some 14 months in not terribly onerous conditions compared, say, with the lot of American prisoners held in Vietnam's infamous bamboo prisons for a far longer period, many of whom died in captivity. There were also those few dozen Americans who disappeared after years spent at the tender mercies of the Khmer Rouge. What outcry was made on their behalf?

True, the mixed bag of diplomats, technocrats, bureaucrats, office-workers and Marine guards captured by the so-called students were in an unenviable position. It's likely that they went to Iran believing that tradition would protect them, diplomatic immunity conferring a magic talisman shielding them from all evil. Many people — including even government spokesmen — seem to believe that this has been a unique experience, one directly to the excesses of revolutionaries and the twisted ideals of terrorists.

They conveniently forget the case of another diplomatic kidnapping, an affair that has lasted not a mere 14 months but one which has continued for an unbelievable 40 years. I refer to the case of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomatic attaché incarcerated in the Soviet Union's most isolated Siberian

### Gun Registration

Kenneth Wiedenhoeft (Letters, Jan. 20) writes that he is one of "tens of millions of other respectable U.S. citizens who own and use guns in a legal and safe manner." If so, why does he object to registering possession of his weapons to the authorities? Gun control, in particular handgun control, is suggested as a means to protect Mr. Wiedenhoeft and those tens of millions of other respectable citizens from the illegal and unsafe manner in which many people use hand weapons.

I'm sure that Mr. Wiedenhoeft doesn't object to signing a registry when he buys dangerous or addictive drugs in a pharmacy. In fact, he can buy such drugs only with a doctor's prescription. He is therefore doubly declared as a user of what may be dangerous or unsafe for some reason else. Why not apply the same caution and the same respect for handguns so that such weapons won't be so easily obtained and so easily used, too often, these days, for murder?

CHARLES BOGGS.

ROY MEAN.

## President Woos the Congress

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A fact of life in Washington which the Carter administration was still discovering at the end of its tenure is that much of the reputation as well as the success of a president depends on his relationship with Congress.

Congress can make or break a president, by passing or killing his program. And it can make or break his reputation, because the congressional press galleries house the largest single concentration of reporters — and what they write about a president comes to them through the filter of the representatives' and senators' attitudes.

All this is by way of observing that Ronald Reagan has done himself and his administration a tremendous service by his skillful courtship of Congress in the opening phase of his administration. The durability of the relationship will be tested when Congress goes to work on the economic package Mr. Reagan is to outline, in general terms, this coming week, but the basis has been laid for a good start on this always perilous voyage.

### Liaison Team

Mr. Reagan himself has been spending a great deal of time meeting key legislators of both parties individually and in small groups. He has assembled an experienced and skillful congressional liaison team, under the leadership of Max Friedersdorf, who held the same post under President Ford. And the incoming Cabinet and agency heads have been instructed to give priority to their own dealings with Capitol Hill.

This has been a matter of favorable comment in both Republican and Democratic cloakrooms — and of some astonishment to those members of the House who were the California Legislature when Mr. Reagan was governor some dozen years ago. Democrat Anthony Beilenson of Los Angeles and Republicans like Jerry Lewis of San Bernardino say, in almost identical words, "Reagan has learned a lesson" from his Sacramento experiences.

"When he came to Sacramento," Rep. Beilenson recalled, "I looked at politicians generally and some disdain. He really didn't want to see us; even the Republican leaders found him rather quaint."

### Money Men

Rep. Lewis, who came to the assembly two years after Mr. Reagan began his first term, confirms it was the case. "He had just around him then who felt from show-business experience the celebrity needed to be shielded from others. It wasn't until his second term that Reagan really began to deal with legislators — and it was the reason the second term was a success."

Mr. Reagan has picked where he left off in California. Friedersdorf said that by the end of the week for his first recess of the year the president will probably have met with the entire membership of the Senate and most — if not all — of the members of the House. Those meetings have gone well. As Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of the House Ways and Means Committee, a hard-bitten Chicago pro, said after his meeting with Mr. Reagan, "He's a warm guy and he's smart. He listened and talked. I told him I hoped to be able to come back in two years and say that the House Democrats had given him more support than any Republican — and I think he will."

Rep. Rostenkowski also said he told Mr. Reagan, "I promise you the surprise you'll find in Mr. Reagan. And he said, Mr. Reagan, I think the same promise to him. That's a point Mr. Friedersdorf, a veteran of Capitol Hill, is also emphasizing — in unspoken contrast to the Carter record of unanticipated and unannounced policy switches. "What members of Congress must object to is if you surprise them. They hate to be caught unprepared or uninformed," Mr. Friedersdorf said.

Despite the occasional snarl from Reagan should have few problems with his economic package in the Republican-controlled Senate. But the Democratic House is another story. Rep. Beilenson, who is rather among the more liberal Democrats, said, "Just being nice to people up here pays off. I think Reagan will be surprised. Democrats who are fiscally conservative than he thinks."

Given the skill with which Mr. Reagan is wooing Congress, Rep. Rostenkowski-Beilenson predictions could easily turn into self-fulfilling prophecies. And what a story that would be.

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# Suzuki Government Aims at Deficit With Tax Increases

By Sam Jameson  
*New York Times Service*

President Reagan's promise to cut U.S. taxes has a massive contrast with the Japanese government's move to raise taxes.

Mr. Suzuki's government is submitting a budget for fiscal 1981 that calls for the largest tax and the biggest one-year deficit financing that Japan has experienced since the end of World War II.

The government is in an effort to raise money at home and encourage exports to cut a huge deficit. Japan approved a massive spending program for fiscal 1981, but the revenue for it had to be made up by issuing government bonds.

The government's move proved a success. Economic growth spurred imports in 1980, and the U.S. trade deficit with Japan was slashed by \$2.9 billion to \$11.6 billion in 1980 from \$14.5 billion in 1979.

Barren on Banks

Mr. Suzuki's government, however, is heavily burdened by Japan's debt. It was forced to buy government bonds at artificially high interest rates. It also limited the amount of government bonds it could issue.

Mr. Suzuki's government is the latest in a series of governments in Japan that have had to raise taxes to pay for their deficits.

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# 'Journalist' Dupes Peking Restaurants

By James P. Scriba  
*New York Times Service*

PEKING — A 23-year-old female worker in a Peking photograph needle factory has been arrested after she allegedly ordered banquets in 14 Peking restaurants by posing as a correspondent of The New York Times or as a Hong Kong business woman, a spokesman for the Public Security Bureau confirmed.

The spokesman for the security bureau, which is what the police department is called here, said on Wednesday Cui Xinfeng went to the restaurants over a three-week period in December and asked them to prepare banquets ranging in size from 9 to 60 persons at prices ranging from \$27 to \$47 a person. The restaurants would prepare the meals but no one would show up to eat them or pay the bills.

Launch, Dinner

An article in the Peking Evening News last Sunday said the woman dressed like a foreigner and presented business cards to the restaurants identifying herself as a "Miss Surina" from the Kowloon Trading Co. in Hong Kong or as a "foreign woman journalist." The security bureau spokesman said Wednesday she identified herself as Fox Butterfield of The New York Times. Mr. Butterfield was the Peking bureau chief for the Times until earlier this month.

In mid-December "Miss Surina" walked into the Hongbing restaurant at noon and ordered a dinner banquet for 40 persons at a cost of \$27 a person, the Evening News reported. The restaurant attendant was so delighted with the big order that he invited her to stay for a sumptuous lunch and told her she could pay the luncheon and banquet bills later.

None of the restaurants apparently asked for further identification or confirmed the banquet orders by telephone.

Mr. Butterfield said he received a telephone call in late December from a Public Security Bureau officer who asked to speak to the "female Chinese journalist named Fox Butterfield." When Mr. Butterfield told the officer in Chinese that he was neither Chinese nor female, the officer said he must be Chinese because he spoke Chinese. The officer asked Mr. Butterfield to visit the security bureau office to confirm that he was not female, which Mr. Butterfield did.

The Evening News said Miss Surina's deceptions "brought great losses to the state."

The newspaper added:

"The swindler is detestable. However, how could such inferior deceptive tactics have worked so unimpeded? Is this not worth arousing people's deep thought and vigilance?"

"What should we draw from this case? If an ordinary young woman can succeed in deceiving 14 restaurants, apart from a management loophole, are there not also loopholes in the ideology of some people in these enterprises? If so, the alarm bell should be rung constantly."

# Sudden, Brutal Martyrdom Awaits Philippines Catholic Lay Workers

By Henry Kamm  
*New York Times Service*

BACOLOD, Philippines — In the Holy Week procession in the remote mountain village of Tanawan last year, Alexander Garsales, an impoverished farmer like nearly all the inhabitants of the barrio 60 miles south of this provincial capital on Negros Island, had the part of Jesus. He bore the cross and acted out the stations that led to the passion.

On Holy Thursday, Mr. Garsales, 34, and the father of four children, made a commitment: "I offer myself to defend the poor and oppressed and to stand for my brothers who are falsely condemned. I offer my life so that peace will prevail here in Tanawan."

Graves Discovered

On the Monday after Easter, four days later, Mr. Garsales was dragged from his cabin before midnight and led away by armed and uniformed men. Taken with him was Herman Moleta, a neighbor and the father of eight children. Both were lay workers in the Christian Communities being created by the Roman Catholic Church in remote areas that have no priests or churches.

Five weeks later, a water buffalo caught a hoof in a deep hole in a field near Tanawan. The animal's owner discovered a grave containing two bodies, their hands tied behind their backs with dried banana stalks. An autopsy disclosed that the two church workers had been strangled.

In September, two adjacent graves found in a sugarcane field contained the bodies of seven men who had been missing since March. Their hands had also been tied; four had their mouths stuffed with rags, and three had crushed skulls. A police autopsy suggested that some had been buried alive.

Some had also been lay workers in the Christian Community movement.

The field in which the graves were found belonged to the family of Mayor Pablo Sola of Kabankalan, the township to which Tanawan belongs. Mr. Sola, two other town officials, an army captain, a military informer and 14 unnamed soldiers have been indicted on seven counts of murder.

The violence is the result of an intensification of a decade-old struggle between the disinherited of the region and those who, according to a wide variety of opinion here and in Manila, have been depriving them of their lands and livelihood.

Two new elements mark the recent intensification: the suspected participation of the military and the emergence of the Christian Community movement. But church activists who want to further the movement are not the only ones who have become involved.

Cardinal Jaime Sin went to Kabankalan in July to offer a Mass and speak at a rally that was attended by 12,000 supporters of the community movement.

Boom in Land

The struggle began about 10 years ago, when sugar prices were high and the upland regions of Negros Island had not yet been planted with cane. That land suddenly had a much higher value for those who wanted to expand their holdings or start sugar plantations.

The highlands had been populated for years by subsistence farmers, often from other islands. Poor and ignorant of the formalities involved, they never acquired title to their land.

The practice known throughout the Philippines as land-grabbing took hold. People in the area who were versed in the legal formalities and ready with a bribe obtained titles to land long tilled by others.

7 Allies of Jiang Imprisoned for Anti-Chou Plot

PEKING — A court in Kunming, China, has sentenced seven allies of Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, to prison terms for plotting to topple the late Premier Chou En-lai, Kunming radio reported.

A transcript of the Jan. 23 broadcast, seen in Peking on Friday, said the sentences ranged from 3 to 15 years.

It said the group was charged with plotting against Chou, beginning in 1967, and slandering the Communist Party and government leaders in wall posters and banners in May, 1976. Chou died in January, 1976.

The trial apparently was the first of many that are expected to follow last Sunday's conviction of Miss Jiang, four radical comrades and five military officers accused of sedition and attempting to seize power during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution. Miss Jiang was given a suspended death sentence by a special court in Peking.

The indictment against Miss Jiang and her co-defendants named 60 other persons.

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# Vietnamese Offer to Withdraw Troops From Cambodia Viewed as Propaganda

By Keyes Beech  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

BANGKOK — A conditional offer by Vietnam to withdraw some of its troops from Cambodia and its proposal for a regional summit conference have been dismissed as propaganda ploys by Western analysts here.

There are so many strings attached to the Vietnamese proposals, diplomatic sources said Thursday, that there is no chance that Thailand, China or the Association of Southeast Nations will accept them.

The Vietnamese diplomatic offensive is aimed at breaking out of the international isolation that was imposed upon Vietnam after its invasion and occupation of Cambodia two years ago, the analysts said.

Foreign ministers of the three Communist Indochina states — Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia — offered Wednesday to withdraw some of Vietnam's estimated 200,000 troops from Cambodia.

They also proposed the summit meeting with the leaders of the five ASEAN nations — Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia — to be held in March in an effort to iron out their differences.

In addition, they called on China to sign "bilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence."

One Western analyst said, "It's hard to take these proposals as anything more than an attempt to polish up their image and score some propaganda points. When the Vietnamese are ready to talk — and talk seriously — you'll hear from them."

The three Communist foreign ministers, meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, aired their proposals two days before the arrival in Bangkok of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on a goodwill visit, his first to Southeast Asia since becoming premier.

Diplomatic sources said the timing of the proposals apparently was intended to take some of the steam out of talks between Mr. Zhao and his Thai hosts, who differ only on details in their desire to get Vietnamese troops out of Cambodia. Mr. Zhao was due in Bangkok Friday for a four-day visit.

The Communist foreign ministers offered to withdraw a "number" of troops from Cambodia if Thailand stopped granting sanctuary to Khmer Rouge guerrillas on the Thai-Cambodian border, stopped supplying them with food and weapons and moved all anti-Communist Cambodians on the border to camps deep inside Thailand. Pol Pot, who was premier of Cambodia until he was overthrown two years ago, now leads the Khmer Rouge guerrillas against the Vietnamese.

Thailand maintains that it is not a party to the Indochina conflict. "Some people will no doubt be taken in by the Vietnamese proposals," one Western analyst said, "but I don't see any signs of flexibility."

Chinese Support Vowed

BANGKOK (AP) — Premier Zhao Ziyang of China vowed Friday that China would "firmly stand on the side of Thailand" in the face of foreign aggression.

Speaking at a banquet during his first foreign visit as China's premier, Mr. Zhao attacked "regional hegemonists" that he said would not "readily give up their ambitions" in the area. He apparently referred to the Soviet Union and Vietnam, countries China has accused of stirring trouble in Southeast Asia.

In Peking, the Chinese news agency said Vietnam is trying to divert attention from its aggression in Cambodia with an empty proposal for a "region of peace and stability" in southeast Asia.

# Hostage

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INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

Weekend

Paert: Music That Roars

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — Arvo Paert's "Second Symphony in Three Movements" starts out humming, then whirring like a Daffy Duck or Looney Tunes played backwards. As whir turns to buzz, cannot help recalling that "The Flight of Icarus" was written by a Russian.

the Estonian Radio. And the interviewer has trouble believing that such an avant-garde work could have been premiered and applauded and reprised as early as 1966 in the Soviet Union — even in Estonia, just across the gulf from Finland and sometimes considered the least assimilated Soviet Socialist Republic.

Arvo Paert has never been to the gulag or even been threatened with incarceration. Conservatory educated, he considers himself neither dissident nor dissident, "but just being one who always did what I wanted put me in conflict all my life. Twice I was completely forbidden, when I worked with religious texts," but since his most significant work has been instrumental, he had less trouble with the Soviet cultural czars than he might have. Devoutly Russian Orthodox, he applied in late 1979 to emigrate with his wife and two small sons, who are all Jewish. Since Eleonora's parents were already in Israel and composers do not share state secrets that mathematicians can impart, the Paerts encountered few official obstacles. "In this situation the family still is holy," Arvo says with irony.

Thus, in the second week of 1980, one of the Russian avant-garde's most glittering icons set

Artistically, Paert was in more peril than ever before. "I am only a composer," he explains. "How my music sounds depends upon orchestras, soloists, conductors. Overnight, I lost all of my Eastern interpreters."

For example, in 1979, when Soviet violinist Vladimir Spivakov and his pianist had played Paert's haunting "Lullaby" at Carnegie Hall, New York Times critic Donald Henahan had called it "a kind of neo-Satie exercise with a baby-simple accompaniment and a drowsy melody in two violinist notes" and concluded that "the little piece was like a drink of cool well water."

With Paert's emigration, all Soviet violinists, great and small, suddenly were forbidden to play his work in East or West. His credits were snipped out of films he had scored and, because his name was in a book on Estonia already on press for the Olympics, the whole cultural chapter had to be cut out by hand. Last September, he went to Helsinki to join another Estonian emigre, conductor Neeme Järvi of the Metropolitan Opera, in the presentation of "Credo," an oratorio that got him in trouble back in 1968. The day before the scheduled performance, according to Paert, a Soviet attaché appeared and told the sponsors: "Go ahead and play this music. And, after that, no more Soviet artists come to you. Or we can go on working together."

The performance was canceled and Paert went home to Vienna, unhappily Finlandized. The scherzlike second movement of Paert's Second Symphony starts out sounding as though The Pink Panther is tiptoeing toward you, but as it draws closer, it takes on the insistence of "Dragonet" and then the relentlessness of "The Shadow" until bang!!! with a blast of percussion, a shot rings out. Now there is the glidypp! clatter of hoofs, but receding, not advancing. No cavalry is riding to the rescue tonight. Master of fact, anarchy reigns. The musicians are arguing, snarling, even dueling as members of the string section fence with their fiddlesticks. The violinists start out as a horn player enters. A woman instrumentalist removes her black cape and swirls it with the clan of a madator.

What makes a man who is so truly Estonian leave his homeland and start over at 45? "You only need one KGB man to make Estonia a big prison like the rest of Russia," Paert replies. "Even now, after a year in the West, if I want to say something honest and revealing to someone, I still look around to make sure there isn't a third person listening."

In 1978, Paert planned a trip to Britain, where the BBC was going to premiere his "Cantata to the Memory of Benjamin Britten." He had already made the 500-mile journey to Moscow to catch his flight to London when his exit visa was withdrawn. Why? He did not learn until later that, because the Russian conductor Kyryll Kondrashin had decided not to come home from Holland, the Soviet authorities were nervous about exporting any musical talent — even though Paert and Kondrashin had no association until an eight-colum headline in the Guardian proclaimed "As Kondrashin Defies An Arvo Paert Work Is Withdrawn From Tonight's BBC Concert." The conductor, a Russian himself, had refused to play Paert's piece without the composer present.

This was simply the surfacing of a problem that had been going on for years, according to Paert: "Usually, I didn't even know about invitations I'd received. The Composers' Union would decline in my name without even letting me know where and to what I'd been invited. They'd give some excuse like 'He has to finish a film score.' Sometimes, six or eight months later, I'd meet the person who invited me and he'd say 'Have you finished your film score yet?' And I'd say: 'What film score?'"

His homage to Britten, who had a great impact on the Russian avant-garde, was premiered the following year and when it was repeated at 1980's Aachen Festival, Peter Stadler wrote in The Daily Telegraph: "Scored for strings, harps, and a bell, it is not just written in a minor, it simply consists of a minor. Or again, not simply: Starting and restarting with the very highest available A." (Continued on Page 9W)



Estonian avant-garde composer Arvo Paert with his score for "Tabula Rasa."

ried traffic cop trying not to get run over. The audience, some are holding their heads, some are rapt. The only two people in the room who are not cringing, giggling or concentrating are the Estonian composer, 45, and his intensely respected Jewish wife, Eleonora. Just off the aisle four rows from the front, he glances around like two happy tourists taking in an organic yelp here and nudging each other at an unhappy sigh over there. "I find it hard to believe I've been here," Paert says in an interview later, referring to the symphony he composed 15 years ago in Vienna when he was a sound technician for

out for the West by train, experiencing no inconvenience greater than a four-hour delay at Russia's frontier station where customs officials dutifully searched and stamped each page of some 30 scores and, in a shed that struck him as acoustically comparable to the Funkhaus, played each of half-a-dozen tapes he took with him.

Even more appreciative and eager to keep him around was his publisher in Vienna. "Arvo arrived with much music but very little else on his back," director Margherita Kalmas of Universal Edition recalls. "So we found his family some clothes and an apartment and gave them some money. After all, he was our composer."

Publishing Scene Gloomy in London

by Herbert Mitgang

LONDON — Under a benevolent sky on a recent winter's day, bluish-pink and yellow roses were blooming in St. James's Park. But the unusually warm sun unfortunately did little to brighten up the publishers and authors.

El Vaso, a writers' hangout on Fleet Street, Kingsley Amis held court at a round table, modestly accepting congratulations on his knighthood. The writers seemed to be Eric Ambler and Laurens van der Post also on the Queen's New Year's List, not so much for themselves but for the honors brought some needed respect to the literary and journalistic profession. Both, along with much of the British literary scene, are hurting.

the Guy Hussar, a sort of Hungarian Sarin Greek Street in Soho that is favored by editors and publishers, the talk was about how to cope with the high interest rates and the demands of best-selling authors. Hilary Rubenstein, head of the venerable A.P. Watt & Son literary agency, said that as just come from a meeting of creditors failed publishing house. In normal times, agency accounts for about 10 new book titles a month; now the rate is more like one because publishers have cut back the number of new titles. In these times, he is grateful his agency represents the literary estates of such backlist luminaries as H.G. Wells, Ar. Bennett and P.G. Wodehouse.

publishers believe, will further distract and diminish the market of book readers. "We are told, as a nation, that we must cut back on essential public services," observed Lord Beswick of the House of Lords, in a letter to the editor of The Times of London, whose own existence has been in the balance, "but if a nation cannot afford to expand health and educational provision for its people ought we to divert money and effort on less essential fringes? Ought we not to ponder just a little more about the implications of breakfast-time TV?"

The decline in the book field also is attributed to such factors as the high cost of borrowing money to acquire, print and market new titles; the strength of the pound, which places a comparatively high price tag on British books exported to the United States and elsewhere, and the relatively expensive cost of printing books in Britain.

As a result, some British publishers are printing their books in the United States, finding that it is less expensive to do so even with the cost of shipping them back. One publisher, who declined to name the famous author, said that she was "infuriated" when she discovered that a British edition of her book had been printed in the United States, calling it "unpatriotic" to do so at this time. British printing-unions officials declare that the trouble goes beyond industrial relations and the need for new technology. They blame the plight on the economic policies of the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. While conceding that prices quoted by British printers can be as much as 30 percent higher than those of overseas competitors, they maintain that the government's budget cuts have harmed them and the publishers because about half of all book sales in Britain are to schools, libraries and other public authorities, all hard hit by budget cuts.

According to writers and editors, there has been greater caution in acquiring new titles. Consequently, a number of publishing houses have found it necessary to declare some of

their editors "redundant," a euphemistic way of saying "You're fired." As for the United States, where publishing firms have also cut back on editors and on the number of titles they put out, there is hope that by 1982 there will be a turnaround because of leaner staffs, fewer marginal books and public awareness that even higher-price books remain a bargain compared with other forms of entertainment and education.

A few British publishers take the unpopular view that the fault may lie with some of their writers. While noting that there are exceptions, Robert McCrum of Faber & Faber says, "The antics of London are not full of embryo Conrad." He holds that contemporary British authors are not writing books that take a hard look at their own society and are happier writing about lost British worlds. Many American writers, he contends, touch on modern concerns.

Opportunities do exist for British writers because they are free of censorship, as compared with countries where suppression for political or commercial reasons is real. Mr. McCrum continues. Among the exceptions that he says do have vitality are the British playwrights, a few women writers such as Beryl Bainbridge and Fay Weldon who have interacted with the women's movement and some Irish writers, led by Seamus Heaney, who have grappled with the issue of unification of Ireland and other current themes.

British writers are hoping that the Public Lending Right Act will soon be put into operation. This measure will provide authors with a modest income from books that are lent by public libraries. Funds will come from the government. The law, strongly backed by the British Society of Authors, has been grinding its way through a thicket of administrative problems. Brigit Brophy and other writers have formed an Authors' Lending and Copyright Society to strengthen it and speed it into operation.

Nastassia Kinski—  
'Tess' in U.S.

by Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — Nastassia Kinski sat — perhaps "crouched" was a more apt description — on the floor in front of a small sofa in her dressing room at the Zoetrope studios in Hollywood and tried to describe how she felt about being compared with the young Ingrid Bergman and Greta Garbo.

She was, she said, at a loss for words when asked her reaction to such comparisons in many of the reviews for her performance in Roman Polanski's film "Tess," which has recently caused a ripple of interest in the United States after its belated release by Columbia Pictures.

"I think it's unreal," she said, as she sat on the floor with her long legs folded in front of her in the style of an Oriental mystic. "I think it's crazy. I don't know how to react. That's the real truth. They seem like such goddesses."

A few days earlier, for a role in a new film being directed by Francis Ford Coppola, Miss Kinski had had her first haircut since infancy; it was not a trim, but a shearing: The honey-brown locks that curled over her forehead and over her shoulders in "Tess" were gone, and together with her tall, narrow figure, the short-cropped hair gave her an elfin look highlighted by large, dark eyes that she used effectively in her portrayal of the vulnerable but steel-willed heroine of Thomas Hardy's classic novel, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

During the interview, the German-born actress was closing out her final days as a teenager. She is 20 now, and by many standards, she has already lived a great deal. She was born in 1961 in West Berlin, the daughter of the German actor Klaus Kinski. Her family moved frequently as her father made films during her childhood and Miss Kinski attended school in France, Italy, Spain and Venezuela as well as Germany; she left school altogether at 16.

English is one of four languages Miss Kinski learned during her educational odyssey, and she now speaks it fluently and with only a trace of her native German.

Miss Kinski's parents separated when she was a teen-ager and she is now estranged from her father, who, she says, was not instrumental in developing her acting career. It began, she said, when the wife of a German film director saw her at a meeting of rock and roll club music fans in Munich and encouraged her to try out for a part in a German picture, "The Wrong Move," and she got the part.

Until she was 13, she recalls, "I led a very conventional life, but between 13 and 15, I was like a wild animal who had to run around and do everything. I'd spend nights without sleeping and go to parties all the time; my mother let me do it, and I think she was right; I think it's important for everyone to be able to go through that; now, I don't have to do it."

At 15, she began an affair with Mr. Polanski, who had been introduced to her by her mother, Ruth; the affair lasted about a year. "I was in love with him," she remembers. "He was so nice to me; he gave me books and educated me in different ways. We are still very, very close; I still love him in different ways."

After the affair ended, she said, the director encouraged her to train as an actress, and at his suggestion, she moved to Los Angeles to study with Lee Strasberg for six months or so.



Nastassia Kinski shorn of her curls, as she will appear in Coppola's new film.

In retrospect, she said, the experience was not necessarily helpful. "I have never had to hold my feelings; if I want to cry, I cry; it was very interesting to watch, though, but for me, it was not so effective." Now, she says, she might benefit from such training.

Polanski had wanted to film the Hardy novel for many years and decided that Kinski, who had made five other movies, mostly secondary roles, in Europe, would be perfect for it. When filming began, she was 17 years old, about the same age as the fictional "Tess" when she was raped by a wealthy man. Tess bears a child who later dies, falls in love with and marries another man who abandons her because of her past, and finally takes retribution on the man who raped her.

After his protegee studied in Los Angeles, Mr. Polanski sent her to London for additional coaching and then to Dorset, where for four months she lived on farms, milking cows and working much as her fictional counterpart had 90 years earlier.

"I think I could identify with 'Tess,'" she said. "I loved her; I had a similar experience; I had had a personal life a little bit like that, and that helped me to see her and to love her."

How did her own story parallel that of the fictional heroine? "I don't want to tell you," she said politely. "I don't want to talk about it." Later, she said that the Hardy story was lifelike in that "real love never finished off smoothly, but that's not important, the end's not important; it's what came before it."

When "Tess" had its first public showing in 1978 in her native Germany, she said, "It was a complete tragedy; they didn't like it." But after it was released in other countries and critical acclaim began to grow, she admits, she began to think that perhaps she was on the way to becoming a real movie star.

"I knew 'Tess' had changed my life. All of a sudden, I'm not living my own life, and I know it's just starting. Before," she said, "I was ignorant about so many things; now I've been all over and met so many people, and I've grown a lot; I've learned so much in two years."

Miss Kinski lives now in a rented home in Beverly Hills with her mother, whom she describes as "my best friend; she is the only one who knows everything about me; both of us sort of make up one person."

In her picture for Mr. Coppola, "One From the Heart," a contemporary love story set in Las Vegas, Miss Kinski plays opposite Frederick Forrest. "It's a story about people's dreams coming true," it's the only thing that she would say about it.

Asked to compare Mr. Coppola with Mr. Polanski, she said that Mr. Coppola seemed to have more control over things.

"He keeps saying, 'I don't want to have to be the father of everything in the picture,' and complains that he has to do everything. I think that's just what he's saying, that he really likes to do everything."

Both directors, she added, remind her of children at play at some times.

"They are both very determined; they say, 'I want this or I want that.' When they explain things, it is like a child who says, 'I want a castle built for me,' and they get it."

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Road Signs Often Point to Confusion

by J. Allen Raff

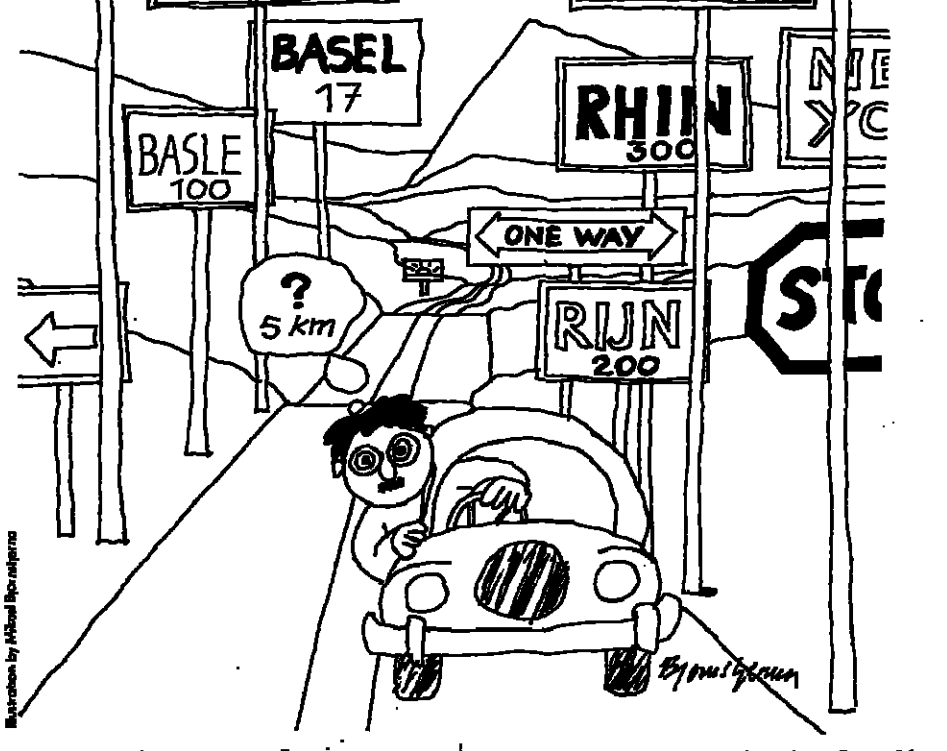
COPENHAGEN — Motoring in Europe can be bewildering. The route seemed clear enough running from the north of Germany on the chart and leading toward the Danish capital, labeled "Copenhagen." There was a choice of cutting over to Jutland, which was puzzling because it was written "Jylland" which phonetically seemed too distant to be correct. That would take us, we were told, across the island of Fyn for a westerly approach — though all our map showed was "Fuenen" where Fyn was supposed to be. Could the filling station attendant have meant Fehmarn where the Puttgarden ferry crosses over to Rodbyhavn?

Never mind, we'd find Copenhagen somehow — and afterwards Hamlet's home which Shakespeare foolishly labeled Elsinore. It is located north of the city on the island of Sjælland, also known as Sealand.

In the far north strange things can happen to language. Elsinore as such is never seen in that familiar form; it is Helsingör, often confused with Helsingfors, the distant Finnish capital that we call Helsinki. (The Fins are so mixed up by the Finnno-Lic origins that they share with Hungarians, Estonians and Lapps, that they've thrown in the linguistic towel and call their country "Suomi.") It's opined that a Finn must read a sentence in his regional dialect four or five times before he gets the drift of it.)

Then, of course, also getting into the act, the Swedes have their own entry, Helsingborg, which is just across the narrow Öresund strait facing Helsingör (Elsinore). In other words, all Norse roads lead to some confounding place.

It's just as perplexing for a first-time motorist in the south who may be approaching the French Riviera from the Italian frontier. He might have left the Tuscan center of Florence (Florence, to us) and driven up the coast through Leghorn, which he never appreciated because the Italians insist on tagging it Livorno. Signs point onward to Nizza (Nice) — a worthy place to collapse.



In neighboring Belgium (Belge), Brussels is spelled with an "x" (Bruxelles) and the port of Antwerp or Antwerpen converts to Anvers in the eternal clash of tongues between the Walloons and the Flemings. Care to scatter for Gand, or perhaps Ghent? They're both the same town.

Enough of this madness! Let's run to safe and sane Switzerland, or Suisse or Schweiz, whatever you call it. Solace at last in Gen! Well, that's what the sign says. Another one dubs it "Geneve," but most Americans know it as the city that embraces Lake Geneva — that's right: Lac Lemman. From here you can whisk by train up the Swiss-German Wallis, a wide valley that the French-speaking residents know as the Valais. In one cranny stands the majestic Matterhorn, a 14,705-foot eminence that bears little resemblance to its French title, Mont Cervin; and since half of it nods over into Italy, the Italians refer to it as Cervinia. In the north of the country, the Rhein, Rhin, Rijn or Rhine River cuts through the city of Basel, Basle or Bale. Hot and bothered? Then sprinkle yourself with Kohnwasser, otherwise known as Cologne, where the perfume was developed, and

now we'll speed on to Aachen (oops?, could that be Aix-la-Chapelle?), then to Braunschweig (Brunswick), to Mainz (Mayence) and Muenchen (Munich).

Oh, to be floating down the Blue Danube without a care in the world! It could be worse, of course. In Greece, the easy English conversions, for example, merely change Thessaloniki to Salonika, Heraklion to Candia, and Khandia to Canea. When the Greeks get tough they can lay on a withering philosophical barrage — employing Turkish, Albanian and many other tongues to spell out sounds that will only fit into a Hellenic ear. At least the weary wayfarer can always fall back on Jolly Old England. So what if Greenwich rhymes with "spinach" or Norwich with "porridge?" Meander along the Thames (pronounced Tems) or range up to the Lake District for a peek at Keswick (Kash-ick), tip your hat to Cholmondeley (said as "Chumly"), bear an outdoor concert at the Cirencester Festival ("Sisister"), and finally settle for a toddy in the Welsh village of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrdrhwyllantysiliogogoch. Thanks a lot. I'll stick with Rye.



AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — Feb. 2: Rene Suar viola (Homage to Jascha Heifetz, celebrating his 50th birthday).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Cirque Royal — Jan. 31: "Notre Fauu" (Goethe/Berjart, Ballet of the 20th Century).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company, Includes: To Feb. 2: "Passion Play" (Nichols), Feb. 3-9: "The Sicilian" (Edmond).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To March 8: "Contemporary Polish Photography" exhibition.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53) — Jan. 31, Feb. 3 and 6: "Siegfried" Zubin Mehta conductor.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan Recital Hall (tel: 461.29.50) — Jan. 31-Feb. 2: "Don Carlos" Nikkita Chorus, Kazuo Yamada conductor.

OLD VIC COMPANY, Includes: Jan. 31: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).

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Japanese Cuisine Designed to Satisfy

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Westerners seem to fall naturally in love with Chinese food. It's exotic and healthy and created with ingredients that even palates wed to a meat and starch diet can relate to.

We identify more reluctantly with Japanese cuisine. For all its color, refinement, texture and flavor, Japanese food is still, in the minds of many Westerners, just a lot of pretty little things dipped in soy sauce.



Cosy Japanese dining at "Ai."

model them after Isse. By 8 on a weekday evening, there is a line out the door, while waiters inside are weaving through tables with trays full of steaming tofu, giant boats of fresh, multicolored sushi and tiny bamboo plates of tempura.

Because there is such a variety of high quality fish and shellfish in Paris, a restaurant can change from sushi, try a different style of service: mandarin in a large lacquered bowl and covered with a variety of fish and shellfish.

Like the rest of the Western world, Paris has embraced Japanese food slowly, but steadily. Of the dozens of so Japanese restaurants here, half did not exist three or four years ago.

For those curious about, or already in love with sushi (raw fish), grilled sea bream or tofu, Paris offers two restaurants definitely worth visiting: the elegant and refined Ai, on Avenue de l'Opera, and the cozy corner Isse on Rue Sainte Anne, which serves the best sushi, sashimi, chirashi and tempura in town.

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A word of warning: Isse offers two meals. A big one they hand to Westerners they don't know, plus a second smaller one that includes more adventurous and less expensive offerings. Ask to see both.

Visit Isse and sample the sushi, preferably with a group of three or four people, so you can order the giant and impressive bowl of beef, fish and vegetable cooked in tempura.

The sushi assortment (at 50 to 80 francs per person) includes chunks of silver-smoked mackerel, little rectangles of sweet and tangy omelets, mounds of bright red cedar leaf and bright red fatty tuna, perfect pink rectangles of beef, remarkably fresh raw salmon, as well as giant scallops and fingers of shrimp.

Isse also offers a number of sashimi dishes, including a pleasant combination of sea bream. The fish is sliced 2 1/2 mm thick, served with a little soy sauce and a dash of wasabi.

Prices here vary. One of the most popular and well on a variety of menus, prices range from 50 francs. The menu includes tempura, sashimi, and a variety of other dishes.

After the bustling, fast-paced atmosphere of the city, the quiet and refined Ai, on Avenue de l'Opera, and the cozy corner Isse on Rue Sainte Anne, which serves the best sushi, sashimi, chirashi and tempura in town.

If the Japanese had bistros, they'd do well to model them after Isse. By 8 on a weekday evening, there is a line out the door, while waiters inside are weaving through tables with trays full of steaming tofu, giant boats of fresh, multicolored sushi and tiny bamboo plates of tempura.

the room is sparsely populated, making for a relaxed, unharried, almost hushed dining. At also offers special menus for Westerners, complete with full color photos of what's coming. This specialty here is sashimi, sashimi of beef, fish and vegetable cooked in tempura.

The only drawback is that since the restaurant is so popular, it's difficult to get a table. A reservation is essential, and it's best to make one as early as possible.

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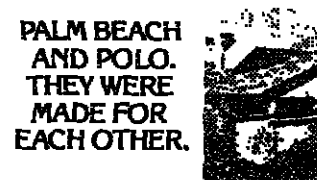
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weekend

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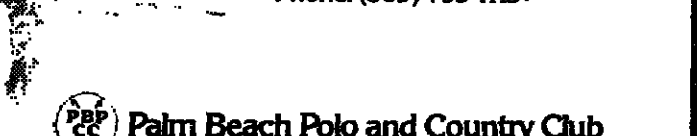
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weekend

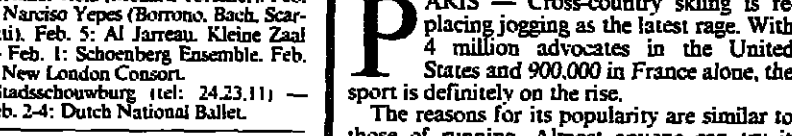
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Cross-Country Ski Resorts Spread

modern amenities along with both cross-country and downhill skiing.

PARIS — Cross-country skiing is replacing jogging as the latest rage. With 4 million advocates in the United States and 900,000 in France alone, the sport is definitely on the rise.

While the sport's origin and greatest popularity remain in Scandinavia, particularly Norway and Finland, many Alpine resorts now offer facilities for Nordic skiing as well. In addition, some areas not generally associated with downhill skiing provide excellent opportunities for cross country.

The following are some good spots for cross-country skiing vacations. Lodging suggestions are given for Scandinavia, as many of the resort areas are somewhat isolated, unlike those in Western and Central Europe.

FRANCE

Although basically an Alpine country, cross-country skiing has been adopted with a passion here. Nearly all the major resorts provide for it and some are almost totally devoted to it.

In the center of France near Clermont-Ferrand are the neighboring towns of Le Mont-Dore and Super Besse, both in Auvergne. They are known for quiet cross-country skiing away from the Alpine hordes, yet with excellent accommodations in and around town.

Megeve, in the Savoie near Chamonix and Mont Blanc, is perhaps the postcard of Alpine ski resorts in France. It is also establishing a cross-country reputation, with more than 30 miles of prepared tracks.

Les Rosseries in the Jura is just north of Geneva, across the border from Switzerland. With 54 miles of prepared tracks, it is almost entirely devoted to cross country. Clearly the champion in sheer length is neighboring Meta-Bief, with 150 miles of trails.

In the Pyrenees, near the Spanish border just east of Andorra, Font Romeu has more than 48 miles of track with 10 full-time instructors. Designed specifically for training for the Grenoble Olympics, this resort has a complete set of Olympic-size circuits.

FINLAND

A Finn's idea of good cross-country skiing is setting out with a dog sled and a compass through the vast open area of southern Lapland. As a result, not as many planned full service ski resorts are found here as in Norway.

Among the exceptions are two excellent resorts on the Arctic Circle. Ounasvaara is just outside Rovaniemi, the capital of Lapland. The Polar Hotel here has a full range of cross-country facilities including an Olympic class ski jump. About 24 miles from Kemijoen, at the foot of the Suomuntunturi Peak is an isolated resort complex, the Suomunni Lodge that offers some of the best cross-country services in Finland.

Akasto, 120 miles north of Rovaniemi, near the Swedish border, is in the land of the Midnight Sun and spectacular Northern Lights. The Akas Hotel provides complete

AUSTRIA

By and large, the best cross-country skiing opportunities here lie toward the center of the country in Salzburg and Carinthia Provinces, away from the great Alpine resorts to the west.

Good bets are Bad Gastein and Kaprun, both Alpine resorts in Salzburg Province, and Kleinkirchheim, a spa town in Carinthia. Kitzbühel, just east across the provincial border in Steiermark, is another cross-country haven in the region.

NORWAY

The three principal regions here are centered on the cities of Oslo and Lillehammer and on the edges of the Hardanger Vidda, a glacial plain that includes part of the province of Telemark, where modern skiing was developed in 1868.

Oslo, the capital of Norway, is itself a giant

atomic bomb. The Gaustablik Hotel at the foot of the Gaustoppen Peak is one of the best in the area.

Lillehammer, about 120 miles kilometers north of Oslo, is the home of the Berkebeiner. This 35-mile race commemorates one of the earliest recorded ski events, the rescue of an infant King of Norway in 1206 by bodyguards who used primitive wooden skis.

Two superb skiing areas can be found in the nearby towns of Nordseter and Sjusjoen. Frim's Tourist Center in Nordseter and the Panorama Hotel in Sjusjoen are good bases of operation.

Less than 60 miles to the west of Lillehammer is the Valdres region centered on the city of Fagernes. A year-round tourist area, the connecting valleys through the low-lying mountains are perfect for cross-country touring. (Ski touring is a Scandinavian specialty that involves guided treks, either through open wilderness or from inn to inn.) For those not interested in rugged camping or hosting, some attractive hotels in the area include the Standerstolen in Tiselstalen, and the Olken in Slidre.

Along the Hardanger Vidda, Geilo, on the main railway line between Bergen and Oslo, is one of the few ski resorts in Norway with good Alpine facilities as well.

In Telemark, became famous when the heavy of plant was destroyed by Norwegian resistance fighters in World War II, effectively ending Nazi Germany's chance of developing an

SWITZERLAND

Although blessed with abundant snow and superb ski resorts, this country is not famous for its open spaces. Nevertheless, cross country is also found here, both in and around the great Alpine resorts as well as in its own region in the northwest.

St. Moritz, in the Grisons, is almost synonymous with downhill, yet the resort offers 72 miles of cross-country tracks. Similarly, Davos, the site of the first downhill race, has 42 miles of trails. Both places provide superb facilities for winter vacations.

The main cross-country area, however, is on the other end of the country, north of Lake Neuchâtel in the Cantons of Neuchâtel and Valais. In Neuchâtel, the tourist office has sponsored 12 special cross-country circuits from 3 miles to 9 miles. They are all built around scenic viewpoints and have programmed stopping points where the skier can rest and have lunch.

Across the lake in Fribourg Canton, the circuit of Entennoy and Sorens has been combined to create a course linking up the towns of Lauterbrunnen, Piéladis, Schönbühl, grundwald and Sorens.

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Profile

to Satisfy... the room is sparsely furnished... Lore Lorentz Fires Satirical Volleys... by Helen Lion

Lore Lorentz Fires Satirical Volleys

by Helen Lion... Lore Lorentz fires satirical volleys... German unity, she sows sobriety...



Lorentz onstage at the Kommoedchen.

German unity, she sows sobriety... Lore Lorentz fires satirical volleys... 'Freedom!' she exclaims...

Hong Kong Encounters the Cosmos

by I.M. Taylor... Hong Kong encounters the cosmos... The Space Museum cost \$12 million to build...



Hong Kong's \$12-million Space Museum, situated on a prime waterfront site.

geology, weather tracking, space technology... The Space Museum cost \$12 million to build... schoolchildren who troop to the Space Theater...

Spert Works Clatter, Whirr

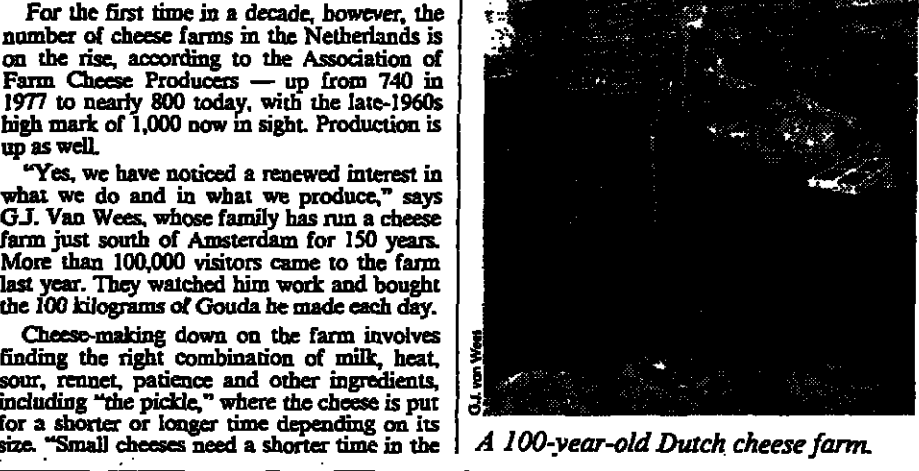
Spert Works Clatter, Whirr... Ratings are based on line steps descending very slowly... One Russian violinist continued to play...

Spert Works Clatter, Whirr (Continued from Page 7W)

Spert Works Clatter, Whirr... Even in traditional Salzburg, Paert's work was such a success that the Kremers repeated it on their 1980 American tour...

Holland Cheese Farms Thrive Again

by Gary Yerkey... Amsterdam - Taste buds take heart... The cheese farm lives again... Nowhere has the move toward farm-made cheese...



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Table with columns: Country, 6 months 3 months, 12 months 6 months 3 months. Lists special rates for various countries like Algeria, Argentina, Australia, etc.

U.S.A. STUDY IN THE U.S.A. WIN A SCHOLARSHIP... The student One master concept... Delfi

DONT MISS THE International Herald Tribune's special advertising feature on EDUCATION... which will be published on Tuesday, February 10, 1981

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Nice Offers Callot Engraving Exhibit



by Michael Gibson

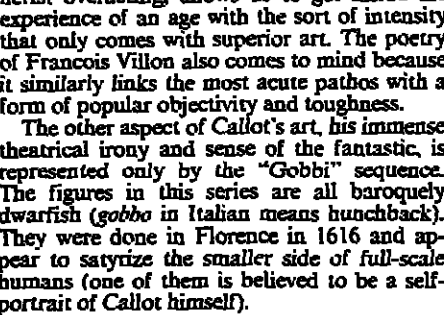
NICE — Nice has a dozen museums, most of them small and somewhat anecdotal. One of the largest is the Musée des Beaux-Arts Jules Cheret (33, Avenue des Baumettes) named after a celebrated affichiste of the end of the last century. The building is one of those sumptuous private residences that mushroomed on the Côte d'Azur then (it originally belonged to a Princess Kotshubey), and was happily saved from demolition by its designation as a museum. Four years ago a member of the museum staff was rummaging through a cupboard that nobody had thought to open before, and there he found a dusty old box full of engravings. They were by Jacques Callot (1592-1635), and there were 241 of them. Now they have been dusted off, restored and framed and have provided the occasion for a delightful little exhibition (to April 20). "We can't pretend to compete with Callot's native city of Nancy," says assistant curator Jean-Loup Fontana. "They must have 10 times as many, if you count the successive states of a given print. But ours are interesting because they are mostly Callot's first drafts and show a lot of freshness and vigor that could be somewhat lost when, as sometimes happened, they were reworked by someone else."

might not have existed, since they were etched under a "microscope" or, more precisely, a double-lensed magnifying glass of which Galileo was the inventor. Callot remained in Florence for eight years, and they were probably the happiest of his life. But in 1620 the fun-loving, art-loving duke Cosimo II died and Callot had to return to his native Lorraine. "If I did not have the hope of one day returning to Italy," he wrote an Italian friend, "I could only wish to die." He never did return, however. The spiritual and political climate in Lorraine had nothing to delight him. The 30 year war had just begun its murderous wanderings across central Europe like a hideous hurricane, and another calamity also kept crossing its path: the plague. The catastrophic history of this period has given us Brecht's "Mother Courage," and Callot has left us some admirable engravings reflecting a new, sentimental humanistic compassion. "Les Gueux" (The Beggars), is a series of prints dating from 1622 and showing the state of the rural population reduced to misery by looting armies. The first prints show a lame figure holding a banner with the words "Capitaine de Baroni (Captain of Rogues), the remainder are ruined, starving, ragged people from various walks of life. The cause of all this misfortune is depicted in another series that is generally assumed to represent gypsies. But Georges Sadoul, in his book on Callot, convincingly argues that this could not be the case. For one thing gypsies were not allowed to wander around armed with guns and spears. On the other hand, says Sadoul, everything becomes entirely coherent if we take the subject to be a troop of mercenaries who, in those days, traveled with their wives and children, and lived by murdering and plundering the peasants. One scene shows these supposed gypsies



plundering a farm as the women flee in panic and the men attempt to resist. This would of course make sense if Sadoul is right, and Callot's figures do look very much like the Landsknechte with their tattered vanities and hyperbolic plumes as they appear in the drawings of Urs Graf a full century earlier. Still in that vein of great visual chronicling, we have "Les Misères de la Guerre" (The Misfortunes of War), which lucidly and angrily dwell upon the inglorious aspects of a pastime that only really lost its glamour after 1918. The series depicts the predictable scenes of murder, looting, burning and rape, but it also shows mass hangings, lamed mercenaries reduced to beggary and rebellious peasants, finally determined to defend themselves, making a massacre of the hated mercenaries. The subject matter is hardly cheerful, yet Callot's treatment of it, with a superior craft and without recourse to any of the usual mannerist overacting, allows us to get inside the experience of an age with the sort of intensity that only comes with superior art. The poetry of Francois Villon also comes to mind because it similarly links the most acute pathos with a form of popular objectivity and toughness. The other aspect of Callot's art, his immense theatrical irony and sense of the fantastic, is represented only by the "Gobbi" sequence. The figures in this series are all baroque dwarfish (gobbi in Italian means hunchback). They were done in Florence in 1616 and appear to satirize the smaller size of full-scale humans (one of them is believed to be a self-portrait of Callot himself). Callot's reputation tends to be beneath what he deserves because he worked in a modest medium and is not to be seen in the world's "prestigious" museums. But he can converse on an equal footing with the greatest, even though his minute universe only yields its secrets to those who observe it under a magnifying glass.

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Sotheby's Develops World Strategy

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — In a shrinking art market, supply control has become a survival issue for auction houses. Sotheby's latest move, undramatic as it might seem to nonprofessionals, points to a new sense of urgency. Until now the London auction house has been extending its network of branches and offices abroad as opportunities arose with the traditional pragmatic approach of the English. The appointment of a Chief Executive Overseas Officer "to plan the future," as nominee Frank Herrmann puts it himself, signals a major change of thinking. The idea that planning abroad on a long-term scale along with the broader concept that an auction house should have a worldwide strategy, thoroughly thought out in all its financial and legal implications like a multinational firm, would have sounded crazy only a decade ago.

The parallel with military strategy is stressed by the director's first initiatives. He is currently inspecting the troops on the continent. In mid-January, he was spotted touring the French front. Sotheby's Paris bureau is a key position that targets important works of art for sale in London. The director's next visit was to Amsterdam, where Sotheby's took over the old auction firm Mak van Waay some years ago — a successful operation that gives few headaches and left a profit almost equal to that of London during the 1974 crisis. This week was devoted to Spain, where Sotheby's offensive is only just beginning. Afterwards, Frank Herrmann will go to Monte Carlo, the quasi-French Riviera stronghold where Sotheby's holds auctions on legally non-French territory. Then there will be further short trips to Italy, Brussels, Zurich, Stockholm...

What is this reviewing of the troops a particular twist is the commander's personality. A man of many talents (he has written some very successful books for children, including "The Giant Alexander") Frank Herrmann is the grandson of the German pointillist painter Curt Herrmann who swapped works with Paul Signac, and the son of a well-known Berlin architect who moved to England. He likes to describe himself as "primarily a publisher who has always lived with antiques" — his collecting field is English Delftware. In 1946, he started his professional life as a typographer and production assistant with Faber and Faber. Methuen's was the next stop.

After he had only been there a year, he became a director in 1958, studied the principles of financing and accounting in a merchant bank belonging to the group during a convenient printer's strike, and refined his technique until he left in 1969 following a merger. A brief interlude with the Thompson organization as editorial director of Thomas Nelson, and a five-year stint with a small publishing house where he says he raised the turnover from £300,000 to £15 million and profits from £27,000 to £250,000 by turning it into a much bigger group, left him ample-time to do other things as well. One of these was going into partnership with Philip Wilson to build up Sotheby's publishing company, Philip Wilson Publishers, now an independent firm. Together they defined the publications program of what is now one of the most dynamic concerns in art publishing. They made bold choices such as John Addis' book on dated material from Chinese excavations — the photographs are amateurish but the data they provide are vital to collectors and specialists.

A similar assessment of the collector's fundamental needs and curiosity, unpublished material and impeccable descriptive entries — led to the publication of catalogue raisonnés that most all publishers shun. They now include classics such as Basil Robinson's Persian paintings in the India Office Library and Persian paintings in the John Rylands Library in Manchester — first-class books. But Herrmann would not be Herrmann if these had not also been refined advertising for Sotheby's — Robinson is a consultant on Persian manuscripts to the auction house. The gamble came off.

Herrmann's greatest gamble, however, took the form of writing his own books. A book on the history of English collecting, which he could not find a writer to do it for him, led to his being asked in 1972 to do a book for Sotheby's dealing with their own history. The gamble ostensibly came to an end only last October with the publication of "Sotheby's Portrait of an Auction House." The real conclusion, however, was only reached on Jan. 1 when it became known that the Sotheby Portrait springboard had propelled Herrmann into Sotheby's inner managerial circle. The book, like the author himself, defies classification. It is a lesson in power politics and is bound to be used some day as a textbook on public relations. A mass of information on auction history has been neatly processed and injected into a story of which the

cast is dominated by masterful, foreseeing, witty and sometimes even genial — the world is used — characters. Herrmann is too scholarly by inclination and too clever not to be accurate in his positive statements and even, by and large, in those personality assessments. His knack is to eliminate the negative, which perhaps why one is so often reminded of "The Most Extraordinary Man I Ever Met." If the reader has never heard of the "Carle Van Loo" painting sold for under £10,000 at Ventnor in 1977 and resold not long after as an "early Fragonard" at a price believed to be close to £200,000, gladly paid, it seems, by the National Gallery of London, he will never suspect that such things happen in life. Perhaps a second reading is required to detect Sotheby's failures — with one or two exceptions, they escaped this writer's notice. Yet Frank Herrmann's mastery portrait does provide some major information to art market professionals — perhaps not altogether intentionally so. His reading of the past tells a lot about his, and therefore Sotheby's, perception of the future. Three themes emerge on close inspection. One is the importance of the written word, abundantly quoted for what tribute it may have paid to Sotheby's. Its role as a sounding board — no such nasty word is used in the book — is stressed throughout the analysis of Sotheby's recent expansion. It is amusing to note that no mention is made of news agencies, which in the past two or three years have played a major role in relaying Sotheby's press releases, and hardly any mention of the enormous impact of television. Frank Herrmann's second theme is "the global element" as he calls Sotheby's expanding network abroad. Building up local bases, taking into consideration local mores and circumstances, employing the local forces where possible, all this reads like guidelines to intended policies on the continent. Profitability is Frank Herrmann's third theme. He sees it as the condition of bold undertakings — without which there is no future. In a way his whole saga can be read as an analysis of turning points and of financial problems being overcome. Despite the rosy presentation, this is the work of a realist who takes the long term view, a formidable combination. By the time one has ploughed one's way through the 468 page-count-index some of praise, it is hard not to feel that Sotheby's might well be nearing one of its turning points: the publisher-financier-manager author likes to dwell on.

Chantry Favored Workmanlike Approach as 'Sculptor of the Great'

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — "One great fault of our sculptors is that few of them are workmen" was the considered opinion of Francis Chantry, the bicentenary of whose birth is celebrated in a fine loan exhibition, "Sir Francis Chantry, Sculptor of the Great," at the National Portrait Gallery until March 15. (The exhibit continues at the Mapin Art Gallery, Sheffield, April 4 to May 17.) Chantry's workmanlike approach to his métier was typical of this bluff Northerner. The son of a carpenter, he was born in the village of Norton, then some four or five miles outside the city of Sheffield; and as a small boy ran a mill round from the village to the city. There followed a period, still in boyhood, as an assistant in a dry goods store; and then, at age 16, he was apprenticed to Robert Ramsay, a Sheffield frame maker, ornamental woodworker and dealer in prints and plaster models. Here he must have learned the elements of wood carving, his only formal training in sculpture. "I never received an hour's instruction from any sculptor in my life," he said.

And here also, he was encouraged by the already celebrated engraver John Raphael Smith (1752-1812) whose marble portrait bust by Chantry is in the present show, on loan from the Victoria and Albert Museum. Smith gave Chantry drawing lessons and introduced him to other patrons, including the scholar John Home Tooke (1826-1812). At age 21, though only a few months away from finishing his apprenticeship, he used all the money he possessed to buy his freedom and set up in Sheffield as a portrait painter and miniaturist. By the end of that same year, however, he had moved to London to seek his fortune. There followed six or seven years of considerable poverty, but of unceasing activity — wood carving, portrait painting and, whenever he had a spare hour, modeling portrait busts in plaster. "I have often wondered how I got through the month that was just past and how I should scramble through the month that was coming... I lived in a garret and was so poor I could not afford more than one candle to work with at night. His personal fortune changed in 1809, when he married a cousin who brought with her a dowry of £10,000 (in modern currency not far short of \$500,000) while his artistic fortune

took an upturn from the summer exhibition of 1811 at the Royal Academy (then the chief shop window, so to speak, for future commissions) where he displayed a portrait bust of his old friend and patron Home Tooke. Neither he nor Home Tooke had sufficient funds for marble, into which normally the plaster would have been translated with the aid of a pointing machine. It seems probably that the spontaneity of the plaster caused it to stand out from the surrounding tons of fashionable marble. In any event it was considered the masterpiece of the 1811 Academy; and resulted in more than £12,000 worth of commissions. There followed three decades of virtually uninterrupted work. Portrait sittings were given him by four successive reigning monarchs — King George III, King George IV, King William IV and Queen Victoria — and by three premiers, George Canning, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. A posthumous, large marble of Horatio Nelson was commissioned by the Sailor King (William IV) to stand in the Guard Chamber at Windsor Castle, on a base made from part of the mainmast of Nelson's flagship, H.M.S. Victory. Among artists Chantry portrayed were the

American-born president of the Royal Academy of Arts, Benjamin West (one version of which he presented to the Academy as his admission piece when elected in 1818) and Joseph Nollekins, the most famous portrait sculptor of the previous generation. And among writers and poets he portrayed William Wordsworth (the original plaster for which has been borrowed from the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford for the show), Robert Southey and Sir Walter Scott (which was Chantry's own favorite from among his many portrait busts). Among scientists, too, he had a following, friends and a considerable clientele, being himself of a scientific turn of mind. Among other things he invented an improved pointing machine, the scaled drawings for which he sent to the sculptor Canova in Rome, who replied thanking Chantry, but bewailing, "I cannot find a head in Rome mechanical enough to comprehend your drawings." Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, then as now the most prestigious scientific society in the world, Chantry portrayed many of his fellows, including the inventor James Watt, the bridge-builder John Rennie, the botanist-explorer Sir Joseph Banks, the industrialist William Strutt and



Lady Theodosia Hervey, by Chantry.

ed female members, was honored by a portrait bust by Chantry that they set up in the Society's headquarters. All those so far mentioned are represented in the current exhibition. One would imagine that such an intractable material as marble would interpose a coldness between the subject and the portrayal; but it is the greatest of Chantry that the cold marble assumes a living, breathing warmth quite different from portrait sculpture of earlier generations. The quality is especially noticeable in Chantry's memorial statuary, of which the finest example in the present exhibition is the almost life marble of Lady Theodosia Hervey, Countess of Liverpool. Her husband, the Earl of Liverpool, the Steward of the ancient borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, caused the Chantry statue to be set up as a memorial in All Saints' Church there in 1826. Chantry seldom gave his marble a high polish; yet it may be observed that the left foot of the statue is worn and polished smooth. This condition arises from a constant congregation of foreigners, who, admiring the statue of the countess for a woman of the age of the Virgin Mary, salute it with a reverent kiss.

Year of 'Rustique' in French Furniture

Gallery Auctions Dr. Eric Steinfels, Zurich. Highly important auction 20th/21st February 1981 in the 'Haus zur Kaufleuten'. Modern art: Arman, Bonalumi, Pienne, Picasso, Soto, Albers, Alechinsky, Buys, Clavé, Tapes, Dali, Delaunay, Lichtenstein, Bill, Erni, Lohse, V. Loewensberg, Appel, Jones, etc. Helvetica: from the collection of a famous banker, etchings, prints, engravings, antique maps (17th/18th century, Mercator), militaria, etc. Exclusive books: "Assiette au Beurre", satirical books with 22 lithos of F. Vallotton; D. Hess, Hollandia regenerator: S. Mallarmé, "L'après-midi d'un faune", with 5 etchings of Maurice Barrault; facsimile-portfolio of Rembrandt of the Martes; society with etchings of Beckmann, Corinth, Schinnerer; militaria, helvetica. Coins and medals, furniture, jewels, tapestry. Paintings, Graphics: Roger Kuhn, Böttiger, Cahn, Damoto, Dragani, Egger, Linder, H. de Sautsure, Spahn, Staub, Stanzani, Vasarely, Wassm. Van der Steen, F. von Bayros, Jean Cocteau, I. Epper, P. Flora, P. Klee, Ungerer, Louis Valtat, Zille, Erni, H. Falk, Gimmi, Richard Lindner, Miro, Morgenthaler, Picasso, Gio Pomodoro, Wilfried Moser, O. Kokoschka (portrait). Asiatica, precolonial objects, africana, watches. 1,300 OBJECTS. Preview: 17th-19th February 1981, "Haus zur Kaufleuten" Pelikanstrasse 18, 8001 Zurich. Catalog and information: Dr. Eric Steinfels, Ramistrasse 6, 8001 Zurich, Tel. 01/69 45 33. PREMIUM ONLY 10% We readily accept single objects and collections.

Entries for the sales of European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu, Gold Boxes and Miniatures in Geneva, May 1981. Sotheby's experts Eleanor Thompson and Heinrich Graf von Sprei will be visiting the following cities to examine items for inclusion in these sales. Brussels: Wednesday 18th and Thursday 19th February. Frankfurt/M.: Tuesday 17th February. Hamburg: Wednesday 4th February. Monte Carlo: Monday 23rd and Tuesday 24th February. Munich: Monday 16th February. Paris: Wednesday 25th to Friday 27th February. Our Oriental Rugs and Carpets expert Alidad Mahloujdi will be visiting. Geneva: Thursday 26th and Friday 27th February. Paris: Monday 23rd and Tuesday 24th February. Zurich: Wednesday 25th February. If you wish to make an appointment to see one of our experts please telephone or write to: Sotheby's Parke Bernet, 32 Rue de l'Abbaye, Brussels 1050 Telephone: (2) 343 50 07. Steinstrasse 7, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.70 Telephone: (61) 62 20 27. 24 Rue de la Cité, CH-1204 Geneva Telephone: (22) 21 33 77. Bellevue 39a, D-2000 Hamburg 60 Telephone: (40) 2701202. P.O. Box 45, Sporing d'Hiver, Place du Casino, Monte Carlo Telephone: (93) 30 88 80. Odeonsplatz 16, D-8000 Munich 22, Telephone: (89) 22 23 75. 3 Rue de Miromesnil, 75008 Paris Telephone: (1) 266 4060. 20 Bleicherweg, CH-8022 Zurich Telephone: (1) 2020011.

Year of 'Rustique' in French Furniture. PARIS — French contemporary design was more talked about than actually seen at the international furniture show that just ended. ed in Paris. This is to be the year of "le rustique" (country furniture) throughout the house. Seventy percent of sales were "rustic" — whether newness as espoused by designers Jean-Claude Maugeirard for Benoitau and Monta Bruyze; Christian Germain and Daniel Pigeon for Chene Sauvage, or just plain old country cottage reproductions. And while show organizers maintain that this year's fair neither "surprised nor disappointed" anyone, that conclusion does not seem to jibe with the regret expressed by those buyers of rustic that their desire to purchase other contemporary styles was frustrated from lack of choice. Show president Andre Vincent admitted that French designer-manufacturer relations should be closer, but few of his peers seem to find that an appealing prospect. The French furniture industry has recently invested heavily in the modernization of its technical plant and the economic climate is hardly conducive to launching a majority of avant-garde models. But the manufacturers' prime object is to export. They despise their lack of brand image abroad, yet seem stubbornly resistant to the use of French designers as a solution. The clash between designers and industrialists came to a head on the last evening of the show when a well-orchestrated colloquy between leading designers, some of France's largest furniture manufacturers and distributors and the decoration and design press brought the mutterings usually confined to the design studio out into the open. Pierre Paulin, known for his "ribbon" chair and the contemporary rooms at the Elysee Palace under President Georges Pompidou, replied to a query about the state of French modern design: "French contemporary design? It exists mostly abroad. The manufacturers have never asked me to work with them. It's depressing to see design students coming out of school and finding practically no work." Paulin complained of industrial disinterest in France and of having to go abroad to find real dynamism. Maison Francaise editor Claude Berthod asked pertinently why there was not more collaboration between designers and manufacturers. Some industrialists reacted indignantly. They did employ designers, they said, but the market for modern design was minuscule — buyers would not accept the contemporary. The discussions at the show mark the beginning of the dialogue between designers and industrialists called for by Maugeirard, who as president of VIA, the government-backed committee to promote innovation in French furniture design, has been instrumental in bringing young designers and manufacturers together. The VIA presented the top 10 designs from a nationwide competition at the show and managed to find manufacturers for eight of them. The gold and silver show medals, presented by Industry Minister Andre Giraud, went to an ash-wood, leather and chrome chair by designer Yves Gradelet and to Abdelkader Abdi's massive polished ash buffet that recalled British designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh's work of the early 1900s, an echo of the Post-modernism so prevalent at Milan's September show. Art Deco (based on the 1925 Decorative Arts exposition in Paris) was also in evidence on the VIA stand with Eart International's reissues of the designs of Eileen Gray, Robert Mallet-Stevens and Rene Herbst. On the Benoitau stand, Maugeirard's new gray laquered pine "primatif" design is almost depressingly realistic 1930s. The only light here: the round "boule" handles on the doors and drawers and an ingenious collapsible system that allows even buffets to fold flat for moving or storage. Maugeirard defends this looking backward as necessary. "Contem-

Auction Sale in Paris - New Drouot. WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1981 - Room 1. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS XVIIIth cent. FURNITURE and OBJETS D'ART. Commodore, Louis XV era, signed Boudin. Maître DELORME, Auctioneer, 3, rue de Penthièvre, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 265.57.63.

Art Exhibitions. PARIS. WALLY FINDLAY Galleries International. ALINE BIENFAIT sculptures. JEANNE BUCHER. MOSER. LONDON. LEFEVRE GALLERY. BRAZILIANA. Collector's Guide.

Handwritten signature or note.



BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Jury Picked for Mitsui Dumping Probe

FRANCISCO — A 12-month grand jury has been selected to probe the late 1970s accusations that Mitsui has been criminally dumping steel in the United States.

Hearst Set Up Cable Television Venture

NEW YORK — ABC and the Hearst Corp. announced a joint venture that will tap both print and broadcasting resources for a cable service aimed at the women's market.

Nomura Securities Envisages EDR Offering

NEW YORK — Nomura Securities said Friday it is studying a plan to raise \$100 million by offering 40 million common shares in Europe in the form of Euro Depository Receipts, probably in April.

General Motors Plants to Lay Off 32,750 for 2 Days

RENO — Renault said Friday it plans to lay off 32,750 workers at four plants in the United States for two days next month because of pessimistic forecasts for the year.

Ford Lays Off 13,000 Due to Strike

RENO — British Ford said Friday that 13,000 workers have been laid off at its Dagenham plant due to a strike by 440 truck drivers.

General Motors Aims 55 MPG for New Diesel Chevrolet

NEW YORK — General Motors said Friday that it is introducing a new Chevrolet Chevette that, by its own estimates, can be driven at 55 miles per gallon on the open highway and 40 in city traffic.

Trustee Savings Making UDT Takeover Bid

NEW YORK — Trustee Savings Banks Friday announced an offering of \$25 million in new common stock to finance a takeover bid for United Depository Trust.

Western Europe Draws Only Sidelong Glances

Citibank Looking to Asia for Investments

NEW YORK — Citibank has announced a new strategy for investment in Asia, focusing on the region's economic growth and potential for long-term gains.

Chinese Halt Work on Chemical Plants

TOKYO — China has decided to suspend work on two petrochemical complexes in China in which a group of Japanese companies were involved.

Zero Swiss Holding

NEW YORK — Citibank has announced a new strategy for investment in Asia, focusing on the region's economic growth and potential for long-term gains.

Citibank Cuts Prime Rate

NYSE Prices Down After Late Reversal

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices, after trading higher during most of the session, suffered a late reversal Friday and closed a bit lower in moderate trading.

Analysts attributed the drop to concern that the Polish labor situation could worsen or the Iran-Iraq war might increase further over the weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial index was down 1.62 points to close at 947.27. Declines narrowly edged advances among the 1,886 issues traded and volume amounted to about 41.4 million shares.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the basic U.S. money supply, M1-A, fell \$3.2 billion to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$370.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 21 from the previous week.

For the latest four weeks, M1-A averaged \$376.9 billion, an 8.8-percent rate of decline from 13 weeks ago. M1-B averaged \$414.9 billion in the four weeks for a 4.1-percent increase in the statistical quarter.

Analysts said that Friday's early advance on the Big Board was caused partly by a prime rate cut by Citibank, which lowered its rate to 19 1/2 percent from 20 percent, effective immediately.

On Wednesday Marine Midland Bank — the 12th largest in the country — became the first major

Chrysler Workers Voting In Favor of Pay-Cut Plan

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. workers are voting in favor of a pay cut to preserve their jobs, but by a surprisingly slim margin.

United Auto Workers officials said Friday they remain convinced Chrysler is a viable company, providing \$622 million in wage concessions to Chrysler will be approved when final vote tallies are reported Monday.

Scattered reports on the balloting from local unions show strong opposition to the move despite warnings to workers the only alternative to approval was a Chrysler bankruptcy and loss of their jobs.

The "no" contract would cut weekly paychecks more than \$40 and freeze wages until September of 1982.

"It's winning," a UAW spokesman said. "It's not winning by the margin that the previous two contracts carried by."

This is the third time Chrysler workers have been asked to ratify labor agreements giving them less in wages and fringe benefits than counterparts at Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.

On Jan. 19, 250 elected representatives of the workers recommended by a convincing margin that the pact be ratified, leading UAW officials to believe a similar result could be expected from the rank-and-file.

Iran's Krupp Holdings Seen Freed

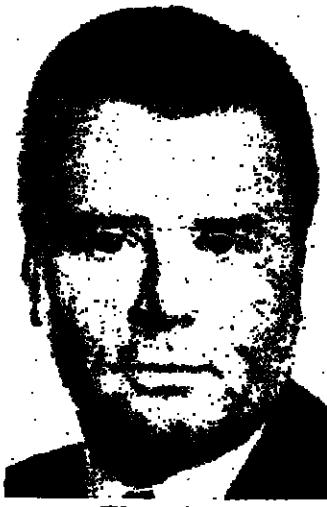
ESSEN, West Germany — Morgan Guaranty Trust and Citibank will probably soon withdraw attachment writs on Iran's holdings in the West German Krupp group in following a basic agreement between the banks and the Iranian government.

But some problems remain with the agreement, he said. The banks obtained attachments in December, 1979, through the district court in Essen on Iran's 25-percent stake in Krupp. They will have to drop them formally at the same court, Mr. Heinemann said.

The order was obtained to prevent Iran from disposing of its Krupp holdings after defaulting on loans from the U.S. banks.

Basic accord on ending the freeze emerged after the agreement on the hostages' release and the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions on Iran, Mr. Heinemann said.

Iranian spokesman said the company has not been informed directly of progress on ending the attachment proceedings and considers it essentially a matter for the Iranian authorities and the banks.



Walter Siepp

Siepp Is Set As Probable Bank Chief

DUESSELDORF — Walter Siepp, the former Deutsche Bank executive who joined Westdeutsche Landesbank in 1974, was virtually assured Friday of becoming chairman of Commerzbank in early March.

WestLB announced that its supervisory board's executive committee had approved the request to release Mr. Siepp, deputy managing board chairman, from his contract as of Feb. 28 to enable him to assume the chairmanship of Commerzbank.

Paul Lichtenberg, Commerzbank's interim chairman, had earlier named Mr. Siepp as the ideal candidate for the job as chairman. However, it was unclear then whether WestLB would free him from his contract.

A general assembly of WestLB's supervisory board, scheduled to meet Feb. 6, is to act on the executive committee's recommendation. That is considered a formality at this point.

Mr. Siepp, whose efforts to be named to the managing board of Deutsche Bank were frustrated, joined WestLB in the wake of the state-owned bank's reporting substantial losses in foreign exchange trading.

Commerzbank, which reported a substantial decline in earnings last year and did not pay a dividend for 1980, has been the hardest hit by the Bundesbank's tight money policies of the three major West German banks.

Further, share analysts contend that Commerzbank has had to expand too fast. While credit business volume in the first half of 1980 grew by almost 20 percent, earnings on this business increased only 1 percent.

Underlying the difficult job he will have in turning Commerzbank around, Mr. Siepp is being offered the title of chairman. He would thus wield far more power than is standard in West German banking.

Paul Dohn, 61, who resigned at the end of the year for health reasons, had held the title of speaker of the Commerzbank's managing board.

Economic Indicators Off 0.8% As U.S. Productivity Falls Again

By Donald H. May United Press International

WASHINGTON — The government's index of leading economic indicators dropped 0.8 percent in December, the Commerce Department said Friday, providing further evidence that a slowdown may be ahead.

The decline, putting the index at 136.6, followed six consecutive months of increases. At the same time, the government released a report showing a drop in U.S. business productivity for the third year in a row.

Seven of the 10 indicators in the index declined in December, including orders to factories for new goods, contracts for new plant and equipment and issuance of building permits, which represents future construction.

Factory layoffs held steady, as did the average work week of manufacturing workers — 40.2 hours.

Felix Tamm, the Commerce Department economist in charge of the index, said one month's change in the index does not make a trend. But Mr. Tamm said a related index of so-called "lagging" indicators, released at the same time, more clearly showed "danger signals" of an impending economic slowdown.

The lagging indicators measure such things as commercial loans and consumer debt. They generally reflect tightening credit and rising interest rates, which many economists believe will lead early this year to a new recession, or at least a slowdown of economic growth.

In a separate report, the Labor Department said productivity declined 1 percent in the last quarter of 1980, giving the nation's third yearly productivity decline in a row.

For 1980 as a whole, productivity in private business fell 0.3 percent, following declines of 0.2 percent in 1978 and 0.4 percent in 1979. (Productivity is an important measure of the economy's efficiency, measuring the output per hour of the nation's work force.)

For two decades after World War II, productivity increased an average 2 or 3 percent per year, when Americans became accustomed to an ever rising standard of living. Then in the late 1970s, productivity growth came to a virtual standstill.

This stagnation added to the nation's inflation problem and its burden on the public. Unless productivity increases, workers find their wage gains are matched by higher prices they must pay for goods. Only when productivity is growing can workers achieve real wage gains.

Productivity has less to do with how hard people work than with the efficiency of the factories they work in and the machines they use. Many economists thus attribute the decline in productivity to slow capital investment in this country, in turn caused by a rising tax burden.

"Maybe this will help us sell the tax cut package to Congress," an administration economist said.

Dollar Rises Against Mark To Highest Since May '78

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar closed at a 2 1/2-year high against the Deutsche mark, though dealers said the market was typically thin for the end of the week and trading was relatively quiet.

The dollar ended at 2.1290-1310 DM after opening at 2.1030-45 DM and closing Thursday at 2.0940-50 DM. Its high was 2.1335-50 DM.

It rose above 1,000 lire, 1.93 Swiss francs and 206 yen, while sterling dropped after holding up against the dollar all week.

No new factors affected dollar-DM trading Friday, dealers said, as the trend established at the beginning of the week continued.

The dollar barely passed on news Citibank cut its prime rate to 19 1/2 percent from 20 percent, and was unaffected by the slightly easy tone in Eurodollar deposit rates, dealers said.

The mark's overall weakness continued to subject the European Monetary System to strain, resulting in probable intervention by the French, West German and possibly Belgian central banks, dealers said.

The West German finance ministry said no plans exist for an imminent adjustment of mark rates against other units in the EMS. A ministry spokesman was commenting on currency market rumors that an EMS realignment may be scheduled for this weekend.

The mark fell back after publication of 1980 trade and current account figures, undermining the deterioration in West Germany's position, dealers said.

The dollar had not been this high against the mark since May 1978, when it reached 2.12 DM, dealers said. In January 1978, responding to then-President Carter's dollar-oversight package, it had jumped overnight to 2.15 DM from 2.06.

Part of sterling's weakness was due to speculation over an early cut in the 14 percent minimum lending rate, speculation reflected in Friday morning's easing of period money market rates.

In New York, the dollar continued to gain ground against all major currencies, although trading was described as thin.

The dollar dipped briefly on news of a 0.8 percent decline in U.S. leading economic indicators in December, but recovered to around 2.1310-20 DM at midday from an opening 2.1170-90.

Reagan Discourages Businesses on Iran

By Martha Hamilton Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has announced that he would not encourage corporations to resume trade with Iran at this point.

The president told a news conference Thursday that he understood a desire to eventually resume business with Iran, but he joked about the need to do business "long distance" to ensure business officials' safety and then answered with a flat "no" when asked if he would encourage business relations with Iran now.

The answers came against a backdrop of continued uncertainty over when the trade embargo imposed last April might be totally lifted. Former President Carter signed an order temporarily lifting the embargo before he left office, but Mr. Reagan is reviewing that and other executive orders related to the agreement that led to freedom for the hostages.

While that review is under way, the legality of resuming trade and other issues are fuzzy. Most companies which previously traded with Iran have adopted a very cautious stance, postponing any decision until circumstances are clearer and in spite of calls from Iran.

In the interim, corporations also may be able to measure the benefits of trade with Iran against the drawbacks of involving themselves in a business with a country that is the target of many American sanctions.

Earlier this week, an employee of Watts Regulator Corp., a medium-sized company in Lawrence, Mass., said that the firm would like to start supplying Iran again with safety and control valves for heating and plumbing.

Watts officials, who said that the employee's statement did not represent the company's official position, immediately began to receive calls and abuse from people upset at the notion that a company would want to trade with Iran.

"Before Watts could even consider supplying its valve products to Iran, the federal government must officially clarify its position and fully sanction exports to Iran by U.S. companies," the company said Thursday in an authorized statement.

"Given such a basic precondition, Watts would only then consider whether or not there could be an eventual basis for a return to reasonable U.S. trade relations with Iran."

"That's our position, and we wouldn't dare do anything else. We couldn't morally, business-wise or in any other sense," said senior vice president Robert Tesar.

He said that following publication of the story quoting the company's export manager, whom he described as new to the company and not familiar with its operations, the company had gotten several dozen calls. In response, Watts Regulator sent mailgrams to its representatives and posted notices on bulletin boards in six plants describing its official position.

The company also has begun to receive critical mail, including one letter suggesting an alternative use for the company's valves.

"It's really caused us a lot of grief," Tesar said.

The Value Line brings you HARD FACTS ON 1700 AMERICAN STOCKS. The Value Line investment survey covers more than 1700 American stocks, which account for over 90% of all dollar trading volume in U.S. equity markets.

CURRENCY RATES. Interbank exchange rates for January 30, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate.

The Mistake that can Make You a Fortune. Shift to High Yields. Leaves Growth Market Packed with Bargains. History's great growth-market buys have often developed during high-interest periods when astute investors have obtained shares with dramatic discounts.

REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE. Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution. Office National des Transports ONATRA. Notice of International Invitation for Tenders.



Current Account Surplus Revised Downward

Japanese Stock Sales to Foreigners Fall

TOKYO — Net foreign purchases of Japanese shares fell sharply to \$174 million in December from \$488 million in November...

For 1980, which registered a \$10.83-billion deficit in the preliminary report, was revised to show a slightly higher shortfall.

textile goods. But production and shipments in the month slowed in general machinery, ceramics and pulp/paper businesses.



Nissan Plans Bond Issues For 2 Plants

TOKYO — Nissan Motor said Friday that it plans to float bonds abroad to help finance its two vehicle plant projects in Britain and the United States...

West German Trade Surplus Expands

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The West German trade surplus grew in December to 1.01 billion Deutschmarks from 377 million in November...

December exports totaled 30.27 billion DM, up from 26.52 billion a year before. Imports were 29.26 billion, up from 25.73 billion.

Mr. Schmidt said he failed to understand complaints about Japanese industrial competition, since Japan, like West Germany, was rightly trying to make its products more competitive.

People in Business

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago has named Edward Cummings area corporate officer in Europe.

Company Reports

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Table with columns for Avco Corp., Borg-Warner Corp., L.T.V. Corp. showing revenue and profit for 1980 and 1979.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 30

Large table of NYSE stock closing prices for January 30, 1981, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

European Stock Markets

Table of European stock market closing prices for January 30, 1981, covering Amsterdam, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of floating rate notes with columns for issuer, coupon rate, and bid/ask prices.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices for January 30, 1981, listing London, Paris, and Zurich prices.

Dome and Canada in Subsidiary Accord

NEW YORK — Dome Petroleum and the Canadian government have announced an agreement through which the company will establish a Canadian subsidiary...

As part of the agreement, Dome will also receive a portion of a loan that the Canadian government expects from an affiliate of a Japanese national oil company.

Beaufort Sea, where the company is a major producer.

Advertisement for International Funds, listing various investment funds and their performance.

Advertisement for I.C.A. (International Executive Search) featuring a 'senior executives \$30 - \$100,000+' headline.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and maturities.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of selected over-the-counter stock prices for January 30, 1981.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market closing prices for January 29, 1981.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock market closing prices for January 29, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian market indexes for January 30, 1981.





السنة الأولى

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Jan. 30, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, International Monetary Market, New York Futures, and various commodity prices like Wheat, Soybeans, and Gold.

Vertical text on the left margin: 'sing Prices', 'ing de Wall Street', 'Floating Rate', 'Closing prices, January 30', 'Banks', 'Toronto Stock', 'Closing Prices, January 30'.

Vertical text on the left margin: 'Floating Rate', 'Closing prices, January 30', 'Banks', 'Toronto Stock', 'Closing Prices, January 30'.

Toronto Stock Closing Prices, January 30

Table of Toronto Stock Closing Prices for January 30, listing various Canadian stocks.

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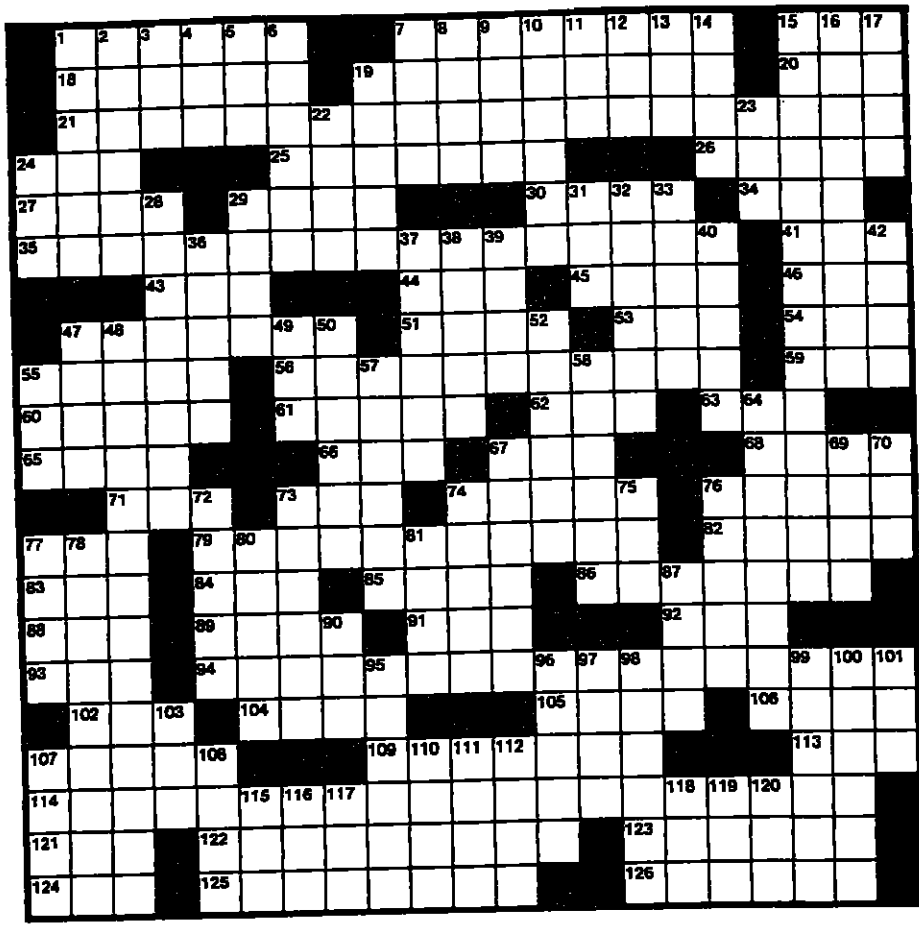
PAGE 16 & 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Half a Leaf By Vincent L. Osborne



- ACROSS
1 Arabian gazelles
7 Relative of Armageddon
15 Toward the poop deck
18 Freight shipment
19 Caustic
20 Word of contempt
21 Thirt-abop book?
24 Pyramidal conifer
25 Epitome of rapacity
26 Master of genre
27 Like a famous office
28 Index
29 Chills
34 Fauvists' forte
35 Almost baffled?
41 Watch over wee ones
43 Sole
44 Ql., e.g.
45 Zeno's "Painted Porch," e.g.
46 Marker
47 Marks for Mark Roth
51 Certain partentias
53 Useful abbr.
54 Wimple wearer, perhaps
55 Vice President before Curtis
56 Furlong sprinter?
59 Federal agcy.
60 Melodramatic
61 Gussets
62 Sixteen make a
63 Brynner

- ACROSS
65 Strip of shoe leather
66 Syria-Egypt acronym: 1958-
67 Tree used for war clubs
68 Opera by Handel
69 Start of Colo.
70 Ex-President of Gabon
71 Interrupted nap?
72 Leno or will
73 Lummoz
74 Robert Burns' birthplace
75 Pythones
76 Church in a 1945 film
78 Parable
79 Smart-sleeky
81 British thank-you
82 Symbol of sovereignty
83 Start of Colo. motto
84 Mini-mystery?
85 One on a trike
86 Weather
87 Ex-President
88 As far as
89 Sturdy cart
90 Fresh
91 Of Hindu
92 Incantations
93 Halfway house
94 Unfinished novel?
95 Martin's milieu
96 Estranged
97 Card game for two
98 Sigma
99 Singing family
100 Matters ex cathedra

- DOWN
1 Verbal voice
2 Full of school spirit
3 Incensement
4 One of the wahoos
5 Trevelyan's "The Sanction"
6 "Don't do that!"
7 Lady of the case
8 U.S. Army branch
9 Straight: Comb. form
10 Agorae's pride
11 Lido, or Ukr.
12 Casino cube
13 Angelus prayer
14 Slaggy assents
15 Neat-great in baseball annals?
16 Jesting
17 There's companion
18 Judy from Northampton
19 Hard by
20 Greek letter
21 Place for a timekeeper
22 Metastasio creation
23 Neighbor of Wyo.
24 Paley's org.
25 Van Gogh's "The Potato"
26 Journalism positions
27 Racket
28 Slaggy assents
29 Home of the Uintas
30 Town in Washington
31 Bluefin or yellowfin
32 Unchanged
33 Chans for schlemiels?
34 Brain-waves rec.
35 Omaha, for one
36 Sure thing
37 Kind of line
38 Boston Mountains locale
39 Win a business contract
40 Craving
41 Steps on the
42 Tinstone or bauxite
43 Mace or crozier
44 Erymologists' interests: Abbr.
45 Drudgery
46 Part of a.e.
47 Edgar, for one
48 Plant
49 Merrill and Milnes
50 Creator of Jennifer Lorn
51 Himalayan mystic
52 Madeleine
53 Cos-metician
54 Foot, to Fabius
55 Monody or therapy
56 Emulated
57 Lorelei
58 R.L.P. statement
59 Was eager
60 Grain bristle
61 City on the Loire
62 Prefix with thesis
63 Mystery writer Josephine
64 Alaskan cape
65 Meads
66 On the horizon
67 "creature was stirring"
68 III
69 Ring name
70 "Oysters season"
71 Actress Arthur
72 Prefix for system or type
73 Knap item, for short
74 The law's is long

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

Table with crossword puzzle solutions for last week, including words like 'ALGAE', 'AMSTERDAM', 'ATHENS', etc.

WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for High, Low, and conditions for various cities like ALGAE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

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2556.0, 2577.5, 2599.0, 2620.5, 2642.0, 2663.5, 2685.0, 2706.5, 2728.0, 2749.5, 2771.0, 2792.5, 2814.0, 2835.5, 2857.0, 2878.5, 2900.0, 2921.5, 2943.0, 2964.5, 2986.0, 3007.5, 3029.0, 3050.5, 3072.0, 3093.5, 3115.0, 3136.5, 3158.0, 3179.5, 3201.0, 3222.5, 3244.0, 3265.5, 3287.0, 3308.5, 3330.0, 3351.5, 3373.0, 3394.5, 3416.0, 3437.5, 3459.0, 3480.5, 3502.0, 3523.5, 3545.0, 3566.5, 3588.0, 3609.5, 3631.0, 3652.5, 3674.0, 3695.5, 3717.0, 3738.5, 3760.0, 3781.5, 3803.0, 3824.5, 3846.0, 3867.5, 3889.0, 3910.5, 3932.0, 3953.5, 3975.0, 3996.5, 4018.0, 4039.5, 4061.0, 4082.5, 4104.0, 4125.5, 4147.0, 4168.5, 4190.0, 4211.5, 4233.0, 4254.5, 4276.0, 4297.5, 4319.0, 4340.5, 4362.0, 4383.5, 4405.0, 4426.5, 4448.0, 4469.5, 4491.0, 4512.5, 4534.0, 4555.5, 4577.0, 4598.5, 4620.0, 4641.5, 4663.0, 4684.5, 4706.0, 4727.5, 4749.0, 4770.5, 4792.0, 4813.5, 4835.0, 4856.5, 4878.0, 4899.5, 4921.0, 4942.5, 4964.0, 4985.5, 5007.0, 5028.5, 5050.0, 5071.5, 5093.0, 5114.5, 5136.0, 5157.5, 5179.0, 5200.5, 5222.0, 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Austrian Alps' Arlberg Sector

World Cup Back at a Classic Site

By Nick Stout

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

perhaps the most revered. A native of St. Anton, Schranz between 1957 and 1970 not only won 13 Arlberg-Kandahar titles...

drawing some attention this week in training for Saturday's downhill. He is Helmut Höflechner, a little-known 21-year-old Austrian...

"I was writing in an Austrian newspaper about how the downhill has changed to a point where it should be slowed down..."

"Soon he will just be going from top to bottom without making any turns or showing any skill..."

"I have offered to discuss with the International Skiing Federation and the World Cup Committee how we can get the people and the race courses back to where we emphasize the technique racing..."

One such small-town product has been drawing some attention this week in training for Saturday's downhill.



Karl Schranz The idea: good technique.

that somebody was killed, then they're more interested. But that's very bad.

Red Smith

Orchids Well-Deserved

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joe Cronin, the most valuable player in a league that didn't have a most valuable player...

As special guests of the New York Baseball Writers at their annual midwinter hog-killing, Cronin and Herman will receive "You Could Look It Up" Awards for achievements that never got their due.

Sainthood and Big Bucks When George Brett batted .390 for Kansas City last summer, he enjoyed the idolatrous attention of half the country...

Cronin, shortstop for the Washington Senators, played every one of the 154 games in 1930, batted .346 and drove in 126 runs...

times at bat. That gave him .401. He called it a day. "I've been asked since what it would take to bat .400. Rest, I tell you. But back there in 1930 it didn't matter. I was playing to win, not for averages or batting championships."

Heavy Hitters In Brooklyn, Babe Herman remains a living legend. A Louisville Slugger in his hands was deadlier than the jawbone of an ass in Samson's.

"I've come up with some pretty good ones," Babe said, "but nothing sensational. I have seven different crosses going now, trying to come up with a green orchid that will stay green."

"We've got one that starts out green and turns yellow after a couple of days. We don't call that a green one. But I'm working on it."

Walton's Career Seen at an End After Surgery

United Press International

INGLEWOOD, Calif. — Center Bill Walton of the National Basketball Association's San Diego Clippers underwent surgery Thursday to relieve pain in his long-ailing left foot.

Said a Clippers spokesman: "It was neither the doctors' anticipation at the time of the surgery nor is it their conclusion now that Walton will ever return to a competitive professional basketball career."

The 6-11 Walton has not played since last March 11, when he re-injured the foot that had plagued him while he was a Portland Trail Blazer.

His last full NBA season was 1977-78. He played in 54 games. He signed a \$7-million, seven-year pact with the Clippers as a free agent in May, 1979.

In 1979-80 he played in 14 games; he re-injured his foot in an exhibition game last fall and has not played during the current regular season.

Walton has a career total of 3,772 points (a 16.9 per-game average) and 2,948 rebounds.

In 1976-77 he was named the league's most valuable player while leading Portland to the NBA championship.

Ragnotti Is Winner Of Monte Carlo Rally

United Press International

MONTE CARLO — Jean Ragnotti of France drove a turbocharged Renault 5 to victory in the Monte Carlo auto rally Friday. It was the first world championship victory for both car and driver.

Ragnotti, 35, a film stuntman who specializes in car crashes, kept his car comfortably on course through the final night of the weeklong event. He was clocked in 9 hours 55 minutes and 55 seconds over eight timed stages.

Ragnotti's 55-year-old partner, 39-year-old Frenchman Jean-Louis Schlesser, was second. The Opel Ascona of West German Jochi Kleint and Anders Kullang of Sweden were third and fourth.

V Problem: Superstars as Just Plain Folks

By Willie Schatz

WASHINGTON — The camps were slow, innocently the football field. Or the basketball court. Just a basic, scene-setting scene. Picking. Scratch.

Then I've got it "I'm also not going to go out of my way to show a guy picking his nose. But if I'm on it, then I've got it."

So do we. Yet there is something a little uncomfortable about seeing a hero perform the same functions, in front of millions, that you do in your living room or bathroom or office.

"It's embarrassing," Finkel admits. "But I think you're seeing less of it now. These guys are more corporations than players. They make so much money from endorsements and appearances that, as a significant economic factor, they don't want the image of scratching themselves on the sidelines."

Eye of the Sponsor "A multimillion-dollar conglomerate like Dave Winfield could be sloppy. If he thinks a potential sponsor is watching, he sure doesn't want to be seen hitting up his sock."

"Most of those things happen spontaneously," says Forte. "When a guy comes to the plate and hitches himself eight times, there's nothing you can do about it."

he did in 1975, during an Angeles Dodgers game. Joe Ferguson was on base when shortstop Bill Skowron singled. As Ferguson walked to third, he asked for Tom Lasorda, coaching and walked for the catch.

"Did you see that — going later in the game, the word was repeated. Like us at the bridge, Finkel is there."

But he did in 1975, during an Angeles Dodgers game. Joe Ferguson was on base when shortstop Bill Skowron singled. As Ferguson walked to third, he asked for Tom Lasorda, coaching and walked for the catch.

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"Did you see that — going later in the game, the word was repeated. Like us at the bridge, Finkel is there."

Enns says. When the NFL had half many teams and "parity" was something only farmers fought about, Commissioner Bert Bell decreed that every time there was a fight the cameras had to turn elsewhere.

The sky. The light towers. Anywhere but the field. Fisticuffs damaged the image of the game, Bell believed.

When Bell died in 1959, his editor shortly followed. With a new generation breaking into TV sports, "there was no more showing Lower Slobbovia," as Forte delicately describes it.

Realism was in, and it cost Pittsburgh's Joe Greene a few thousand bucks of his 1978 earnings.

Football Joe The stellar Steeler defensive tackle was less than thrilled at the treatment he was allegedly receiving at the hands of Denver Bronco guard Paul Howard.

The officials missed it but Finkel's cameraman didn't. They had it on an isolated shot. When the league office saw the replay, Greene's wallet suddenly grew lighter.

"The basic word is honesty," Finkel says. "If you have honesty in reporting, you show what you have."

Well, almost. Finkel would show 40 scratches and 50 nose-picks before punching up a close-up of an injury. So would Forte.

Forte learned his lesson after a Monday night game a few seasons ago. A player was injured, and Forte, anxious to fulfill his journalistic responsibilities, had a cameraman follow the unfortunate soul onto the stretcher, into the ambulance and out of the stadium.

Operator "The next day," Forte says with a laugh, "Commissioner Rozelle called [ABC Sports president Roone] Arledge and said, 'Roone, I'm only calling for one reason. I want to know if you want to do the operation.'"

That kind of thing has to be documented, but how close do you get? "On anything really grotesque you have to use common sense," Finkel says.

"If a guy's in absolute agony, you're not doing anybody any good by going in tight. We don't need National Enquirer journalism. We don't want to be there just so someone can say, 'Hey, I was there when the guy died.'"

Fans Out of It Forte doesn't want to be there when some fan runs onto the football or baseball field so he can smack Terry Bradshaw's shoulder pads or slide into second base.

"I don't like to show it," Forte says, "because I think it's an incentive for others. They can say, 'He's got it on TV last night, so I'll do it tonight.'"

"It's a director's responsibility to document what happens at an event, and now I'm saying there's something I don't want to document. So I'm being a hypocrite. If I document a kid sliding, I may be helping to incite something. But an announcer must say it. He's talking about it while I'm not showing it, so he's covering for me."

Forte's been there before. When NFL teams first started using cheerleaders, Forte and company led the way in projecting them into the nation's living rooms.

You think the Dallas Cowboys cheerleaders became an institution on merit? No way, Forte was their unofficial — and strongest — booster.

But even he had to draw the line. When the women took the play away from the men, Forte had had enough. Never mind that they had been fulfilling ABC's wishes.

"For a year and a half I didn't put them on because I felt they were getting out of hand," Forte admits. "We helped create them. Then they started playing to the cameras, and here comes smart-ass Chet Forte saying, 'You're doing what we wanted, and I'm not going to show it.'"

"Now I'm back to putting them on again." It beats scratching every time.

Reversing His Field But even he had to draw the line. When the women took the play away from the men, Forte had had enough. Never mind that they had been fulfilling ABC's wishes.

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Yankee Pitcher Struggles With 2-Year 'Slump'

United Press International

NEW YORK — New York Yankees pitcher Ron Guidry will remember his first great season in 1974 — the year he won 25 games and lost just 12 while everyone else was trying to get it together.

His 1978 season was impressive. He won 20 games and lost 11. Now he's back to his old self. He's back to his old self. He's back to his old self.

Guidry's best season, three years ago, was followed by an 18-8 record in 1979 and a 17-10 mark last year. He insists that despite the decreasing statistics, he's pitching as well as he ever has and deserves the multiyear contract he's now trying to negotiate with the Yankees.

"In two years I've only missed 20-game seasons by five games. I still won 35 games and lost 18. Now go back and find me any other person who's doing the same job I'm doing."

"And people say I'm on the downhill. I'm almost finished. I spoiled them because I had that season early in my career."

"Everything went together and I came out with a great season," he said of 1978. "It's a season pitchers dream of having. Now, everybody says, 'Well, do you think you're going to have another one? Well, I don't care if I have another one. I've already had one more than most people have.'"

The Reasons He cites a number of reasons for his "slump" — getting used to new catcher Rick Cerone following the death of Thurman Munson, pitching "a few more bad games" than in 1978 and being part of an improved pitching staff.

"I wasn't pitching any worse than I was the year before," Guidry said. "The big thing this year was getting used to Cerone. For so long I had been spoiled because I was pitching to Thurman Munson. With a new catcher, you start seeing I'm eager to get back so we can start out where we left off, but this time have a whole year instead of just a few weeks."

Guidry's contract negotiations are far from intense — his attorney and agent, John Schneider, has talked with Yankee owner George Steinbrenner only once since last year. But Guidry, who has one year still remaining on his present

White Sox Sale, Control Shift of Mariners Voted

United Press International

CHICAGO — American League baseball owners have given unanimous approval to the \$20-million sale of the Chicago White Sox to Illinois real estate investor Jerry Reinsdorf and television sports producer Ed Einhorn.

They will take over the group headed by White Sox President Bill Veck. After voting 14-0 on that matter Thursday, the owners unanimously approved the sale of the controlling interest (80 percent) of the Seattle Mariners to California investor George Argyros for a reported \$10.2 million.

Argyros said his top priority will be to build the Mariners — the team with the worst record in major league baseball last year — into a winner.

At the same time, the owners approved the sale of the White Sox to Reinsdorf and Einhorn. The deal was approved by a vote of 14-0.

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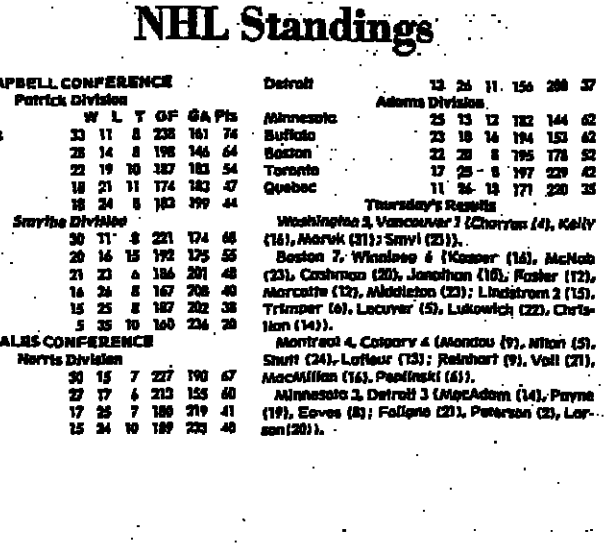
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Guidry and a couple of young colleagues go duck-hunting.

NBA Standings

Table with NBA Standings columns: Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, Central Division, Western Conference, Midwest Division, Pacific Division.

NHL Standings

Table with NHL Standings columns: Campbell Conference, Patrick Division, Norris Division, Smythe Division.

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White Sox Sale, Control Shift of Mariners Voted

CHICAGO — American League baseball owners have given unanimous approval to the \$20-million sale of the Chicago White Sox to Illinois real estate investor Jerry Reinsdorf and television sports producer Ed Einhorn.

They will take over the group headed by White Sox President Bill Veck. After voting 14-0 on that matter Thursday, the owners unanimously approved the sale of the controlling interest (80 percent) of the Seattle Mariners to California investor George Argyros for a reported \$10.2 million.

Argyros said his top priority will be to build the Mariners — the team with the worst record in major league baseball last year — into a winner.

At the same time, the owners approved the sale of the White Sox to Reinsdorf and Einhorn. The deal was approved by a vote of 14-0.

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Art Buchwald

Second Thoughts On Spending Cuts

WASHINGTON — The people who have been the most adamant about government spending have been from the business community. I haven't spoken to a businessman's group in the past three years which hasn't been critical of all the taxpayers' money being wasted by the bureaucrats in Washington.



Buchwald

I happened to discover this when I stopped by a large computer office the other day that does millions of dollars of business with the government.

Israelis Enter Cairo Book Fair

CAIRO — Israel has won a last-minute bid to be represented at the Cairo Book Fair but got a stall next to one flying the Palestinian flag and, after a protest from the Palestinians, removed its flag.

"Well, if you're going to cut government expenditures, you have to start somewhere." "You don't start with computers," he shouted. "That's false economy. Computers are supposed to figure out ways of saving the government money."

"Maybe we have enough computers now." "You can't have enough computers in the government. I can see Reagan putting a hold on chairs and desks and carpets. You can run the government without them. But you don't throw the baby out with the bathwater."

"I wonder why Reagan never thought of that when he attacked big government," I said. "The worst thing is that we never thought of it when we supported him. I just got a call from my boss in the home office and he wanted to know why we weren't moving any computers."

"I told him we would as soon as I figured out how to put them on a Cruise missile."

Mary Blume

Gilbert and George

From Living Sculptures to Modern Fears

Being living sculptures is our life blood, our destiny, our romance, our disaster, our light and life.

Gilbert and George, 1972

International Herald Tribune LONDON — To Gilbert and George all their work is sculpture: their postcard-pieces, charcoal drawings, pamphlets and books, photographs, their house and themselves. Above all themselves, for they first won attention by making themselves into living sculptures.

In 1969, in "Posing on Stairs," Gilbert and George did just that in the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, remaining motionless for five hours. The same year, wearing the tight, old-fashioned suits and slightly too-short trousers that remain their uniform, their faces now covered by metalized powder, they presented an ambulatory living sculpture to the song "Underneath the Arches," which they have since performed on three continents and are quite sick of. In 1973 they painted their faces and hands red for the more complex "Red Sculpture," which was videotaped into moving parts with such names as "Bad Thoughts and Broken Hearts, Wooden Air, and Gone."

"People examine themselves through that piece," said George. He was born in Devon in 1942 and is fair and pokerfaced and bespectacled. "People don't move and then they say how you stay still so long," said Gilbert who is dark and has an ornate's sudden grin and was born in the Dolomites in 1943. Once during "Red Sculpture," Gilbert fainted and everyone thought it was part of the act. "We drank too much at lunch," he said.

Informal Works Drinking has been a subject of many of their pieces, though never of formal living sculptures. "Informal ones, yes. There was a

time when we used to drink a lot. People if they saw us drinking thought it was a sculpture." While they do fewer living sculptures now, their subject, although it may seem to be something else, remains themselves. Even when their work is lyrical or funny, as it often is, it has the strength and bland terror of obsession.

This winter they showed their latest photo-pieces, (photographed panels) in London at the d'Offay Gallery, calling the show "Modern Fears." Fear, says Gilbert, is a subject like trees. In London everyone feels it, says Gilbert. They agree — they always agree although they no longer finish each other's sentences — that terror is good for the artist. "It gives the artist more to say," says Gilbert. "I don't know that we'd like to be less terrified," says George.

"Visionary Icons — "Modern Fears" — which one critic called "visionary icons of today" — includes images of the derelict, monuments and restless youth of Gilbert and George's East End neighborhood. "Living With Madness" shows the artists crouched in the lower corners of the picture while above them loom a church gargoyle and a threatening tree branch. "We always find things that agree with what we think," says George. "We use a tree we find one that agrees with what we feel."

When they first began they couldn't find a gallery and showed in Frank's Sandwich Bar and an East End bacon factory, giving out sweets and cigarettes to attract viewers. "We felt it important to make a grand hoo-ha about our work," they said. "We wanted to make it more available, so everyone would understand." Not everyone does, but to some critics they are a leftover 1960s joke. "We do not understand how they think we would be interested in being a

joke," says George. "Neat, very neat," a respected London painter says of their work. "Survivors."

This winter a retrospective of their photo-pieces is making a stately progress through Europe: sold out, then Bern and the Pompidou Center in Paris. "We don't like Paris," says George. "We always feel we've never had an exhibition there though we have." The show will end this summer at the Whitechapel Gallery in London and it is accompanied by a 319-page catalog in which Gilbert and George are compared to Basquiat, Brammell and Blake, to stick to just one letter of the alphabet.

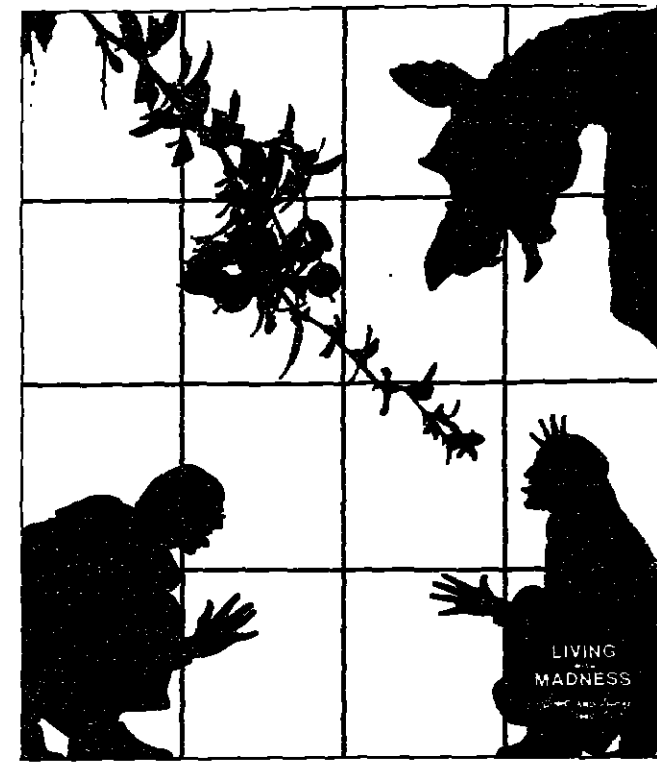
Comparisons are inevitable since Gilbert and George are hard to pigeonhole. Because of their living sculptures they were at first linked to performance art. "We never used the word performance ourselves, we always used the word sculpture," says George. "We never rolled on the floor or threw mucky things about." In 1978 they wrote, "We believe in the Art, the Beauty and the Life of the artist who is an eccentric with something to say for himself." By eccentric they mean literally away from the center, with all the solitude that implies.

They never mix with other artists. The art world makes them nervous. "We feel very isolated spiritually," says George. "We don't feel we're in the same business as anyone else, not at all."

Sense of Detail

There is a touch of the Victorian in their sense of detail, their effusions of capital letters, the sense of strange things happening behind the neat facade.

The two men are tidy, formal and sometimes quite naïvely, attracted by order and violence. "One's understanding of violence gives it a form," says Gilbert. They live out their First Law of



LIVING MADNESS

Sculpture: "Always be smartly dressed, well groomed, relaxed friendly polite and in complete control."

They live behind Spitalfields parish church, a building decorated with scaffolding, birdlime and meths drinkers. Nearby are the Jack the Ripper pub and dusty little rag-trade enterprises with names like Kwality Fashions. Their house is extraordinary: tall and narrow, an early 18th-century Huguenot house from which, over a period of three years, they painfully removed every layer of paint, leaving glowing surfaces of wood.

The rooms one sees are nearly identical: sparsely furnished and bare-walled, with no discernible homely purpose except to serve as a setting for themselves. "The house is like a big sculpture," Gilbert says.

Gilbert and George are polite, chatty and industrious. Their first collaboration was a resin head made as students at St. Martin's School of Art, where they met in 1967. One of their

writings is called "To Be With Art Is All We Ask," which might well be their motto. "We lead very unusual lives," says George. "Because of that we feel we have something out of the run-to say."

"Everything is a subject for us. We just use whatever is on our minds, in our heads, in our heart. We just use that."

Often they start work at 6 a.m. "An artist has three or four things to say in a year," says George. "We have hundreds. We are interested in precision, in having people understand what we mean."

If their isolation gives their work a certain sadness, their strength comes from the union in the word "we." When you are a team, says George, you don't have to ask yourself questions and each encourages the other and eggs him on.

"We are never stopping, always going ahead," says Gilbert. "We are never unsure," George says. "If one is unsure of the other reassures. That is the agreement."

PEOPLE: Moral Majority Protests Interviews

The Rev. Jerry Falwell, founder of the Moral Majority, has threatened legal action over what he termed an "illegal" interview appearing in the March issue of Penthouse magazine. Falwell said he might seek an injunction stopping distribution of the edition of the magazine as well as sue the two freelance authors who interviewed him separately last year "under false pretenses." Falwell contended that Andrew Duncan and Susan Brusa interviewed him in the understanding that they were writing for other publications. In the Penthouse article, Falwell criticized former President Jimmy Carter's 1976 interview with Playboy magazine, saying it lent "credence and dignity of the highest office in the land to a salacious, vulgar magazine that did not even deserve the title of his day."

U.S. Ambassador to France Arthur Hartman was honored Friday for service to the American community in France with a decoration by the Paris post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Robert W. Broad, commander of Post 605, known as the Benjamin Franklin Post, after the first U.S. ambassador to France — said Hartman was given the VFW Medal of Honor, the association's highest award.

Jose Javier Uranga, editor in chief of the Spanish newspaper Diario de Navarra, has been awarded the 1981 Golden Pen of Freedom by the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers. The federation announced in Paris. Uranga was gravely wounded in an attack on Aug. 22, 1980, and in awaiting his prize, the federation said he wished to pay tribute to all journalists who have been the victims of terrorist attacks.

Violinist Itzhak Perlman, a victim of a severe case of polio, says discrimination against disabled people is not being met quickly enough. "I would like to get to my concert hall," he said. Perlman, 35, who had polio as a child and now uses crutches, said some things were being done to make it easier for disabled people to enter public buildings and get jobs.

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PEOPLE: Moral Majority Protests Interviews. Continuation of the article from the top right, including details about Falwell's legal threats and the Golden Pen of Freedom award.